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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Arafat: Reagan will lose in Mideast

NEW DELHI (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said on Tuesday that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would be a "loser" if he continued "interfering" in the Middle East conflict. "Reagan should know he will be the loser in this war," Mr. Arafat told a youth conference of the Non-Aligned Movement. Mr. Arafat arrived here on Monday to attend the three-day meeting. He was expected to discuss the Palestinian problem and the Middle East peace process with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi is chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement. The PLO leader said Mr. Reagan was "making a mistake by interfering in the Middle East conflict, as former U.S. President Lyndon Johnson did in the Vietnam war." "The world is facing a serious escalation of war because of 'aggressive policies' of the United States and Israel, Arafat said.

## U.S., Oman discuss military pact

MUSCAT (R) — Oman and the United States are discussing enhancements to a military agreement which allows American forces to use bases in the Gulf state, a senior U.S. diplomat said Tuesday. George Montgomery, U.S. ambassador to Oman, said talks on the agreement, signed in 1980, were now under way and were expected to continue over the next few months. "There are things we'd like to do and things they would like to do — mutually beneficial enhancements to things that we have already done," he told journalists at a U.S. briefing here. He declined to be more specific. The United States and Oman, which faces Iran across the entrance to the Gulf, have an agreement which allows American forces to use bases in Oman, provided they have prior permission from the Omani authorities.

Volume 11 Number 3026

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1985, RABIA AL AWWAL 6, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Iraqi leader assails U.S. stand

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said in an interview published on Tuesday that a American bias towards Israel was hindering Iraq's relations with the United States. President Hussein told the magazine Al Watan Al Rabi that his government restored full diplomatic relations with the United States in November last year and wanted to develop them on a sound basis as long as the Americans respected Iraq's views. "But our long experience shows whoever Israel's interests were involved in Arab-American relations, America would immediately show bias to Israel at the expense of the Arabs."

## Turkish court transfers trial

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish court has declared itself incompetent to handle the trial of 12 Palestinians suspected of belonging to the Abu Nidal guerrilla group. The judge referred the case to the Istanbul security court, saying there was no evidence to link the defendants to the killing of Jordanian diplomat Ziad Al Sati in Ankara last July 25. The judge said that if they were involved in illegal activities, it was in Istanbul. Defence lawyer Veli Devecioglu told Reuters the defendants were caught up in a roundup after Jordanian diplomat Ziad Al Sati was shot dead in his car. Calls claiming responsibility for the murder were received from Abu Nidal and several other organisations. The Palestinians, all students aged between 23 and 24, were charged with membership of an armed gang.

## 9,000 Americans living in West Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Nearly 9,000 American Jews with U.S. passports are currently living in Israeli settlements built in the occupied West Bank. Newsweek magazine reported in its latest edition. Newsweek said the American citizens are being allowed to keep their U.S. passports in addition to Israeli passports and that they still pay taxes to the American treasury and take part in U.S. elections.

## Israel jails Palestinian youth

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli court sentenced a 16-year-old Palestinian youth to seven years imprisonment on Tuesday for allegedly hiding the bodies of two Israeli teachers whose deaths caused anti-Arab riots this summer. The youth, from the occupied West Bank village of Arabana, was not named because of his age. He was sentenced at a court in Nazareth where two other young Palestinians remain on trial for the alleged killings. The youth hid the bodies at the killers' direction, the prosecution contended.

## Egyptian shot dead in Athens

ATHENS (AP) — An Egyptian national was shot and killed by two unknown assassins as he left his apartment with his wife near the centre of the capital, police said Tuesday. Police identified him as Hassan Abdul Rahim Osman, 35, a businessman and 18-month resident of Athens whose wife is of Libyan origin.

# Reagan, Gorbachev begin summit talks in total secrecy

GENEVA (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, retreating behind a tight news blackout, opened talks on Tuesday in the first superpower summit in six years and agreed that the outcome depends on mutual willingness to reconcile differences.

The two held one round of talks in the morning and one in the afternoon before adjourning to prepare for dinner together. "We must achieve decisions together," Mr. Gorbachev said as he sat down with Mr. Reagan in the front room of a 19th century mansion on Lake Geneva. "If someone will insist only on his own (views) I am not convinced it will look like a decision. We are

very much interdependent." When the remark was translated into English for Mr. Reagan, he said, "I agree." By mutual agreement, both sides imposed a news blackout on summit developments. Secretary of State George Shultz and other senior officials accompanying Mr. Reagan cancelled news briefings and television appearances. Leonid Zamyatin, the chief Kremlin spokesman, told reporters there was a "good atmosphere" at the talks but that differences remained. He also said the talks, scheduled to end Wednesday, might be extended into Thursday.

Noting that the last summit was held in 1979, Zamyatin said, "given that situation, it is possible to imagine even for a minute that in the course of just over an hour you could reach some kind of progress on solving issues of this sort?" "For this, we need serious dialogue," Zamyatin said.

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U.S. President Ronald Reagan (left) and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva on Tuesday (Television photo)

## Regent calls for improved conditions for rural teachers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent on Tuesday called on the Ministry of Education to improve the conditions of teachers in rural regions and to involve students in cultural seminars and conferences to raise their cultural standards. The Regent said Jordan's society is passing through fast-moving developments and changes which could affect its behaviour and values and therefore everything should be done to enable it to cope with the developments and the influx of information coming to it through modernisation of school curricula. The Crown Prince was addressing a meeting of a committee entrusted with working out a five-year development plan for the Ministry of Education. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour and senior officials.

The Regent said education in Jordan should take into account new trends for the development of Jordanian citizens through a system based on historical heritage and the principles of the Great Arab Revolt.

For the education process to succeed, Prince Hassan said, it should provide for the improvement of the conditions and standards of both teachers and students and facilities like school buildings, examination systems and administration which must be able to handle school as well as social issues pertaining to both of them.

Students should be able to participate in cultural activities to widen their scope of knowledge, and teachers should have incentives to carry out their mission, especially in rural regions where decent housing should be provided and extra-curricular activity for teachers and students supplied, Prince Hassan added. He said students and teachers should be made to contribute effectively to social activities, agriculture, health and sports and

## 'Lebanese Forces' reject pressure over peace pact

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's main Christian militia on Tuesday rejected pressure to sign a Syrian-sponsored peace pact with rival militias without the inclusion of changes it has demanded. "The Lebanese Forces" will not sign any agreement under pressure or conclude any agreement that does not take account of its amendments," a militia source told the militia's Voice of Lebanon radio.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Education Minister Selim Hoss issued a joint statement Monday night with Shi'ite and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia chiefs Nabih Berri and Walid Jumblatt calling on the Christians to withdraw objections to the secret Damascus accord and sign it "without delay."

"If this is an ultimatum, it is rejected," the Christian source told the radio. Mr. Karami joined his Muslim cabinet colleagues for the first time in months for talks in Beirut Monday night. "The economic and social condition of the country can no longer withstand any further stalling," their statement said.

Objections by the "Lebanese Forces" blocked the accord's scheduled signing on Nov. 3 and last week it proposed new amendments. These were apparently designed to satisfy senior Christian politicians who have opposed the radical reforms envisaged.

"The Lebanese Forces" source

accused the Muslims of not taking the trouble to consider the amendments it had proposed. "What interested them was to hold the Lebanese Forces alone responsible for the failure of the solution to embarrass and weaken their position with the Syrian leadership which patronised the tripartite agreement," the source said.

The text of the agreement has not been released, but was reported to call for the phasing out of Lebanon's power-sharing system which gives the Christian minority political dominance.

Political sources say the militia amendments would retain for the Christian-held presidency prerogatives which the draft accord would transfer to the prime minister and cabinet.

Mr. Karami and Mr. Hoss voiced reservations over the accord earlier this month in talks with Syrian officials, but Monday night's statement showed they had thrown their weight behind it.

The Christian militia source said its amendments were aimed at returning to "the principle on which the Lebanese Forces entered the talks, namely a gradual abolition of political confessionalism (sectarian power-sharing)."

He said the original draft accord "consecrated unbalanced political confessionalism at the expense of the Christians."

French troops leave Souq Al Gharb, page 2

## Church envoy returns to Beirut after talks in Paris

BEIRUT (AP) — Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's troubleshooter, arrived in Beirut on Tuesday for the second time in a week to negotiate with kidnappers holding four Americans hostage.

Mr. Waite flew in from Paris aboard a Middle East Airlines plane, which landed at Beirut international airport at 4:15 p.m., more than an hour behind schedule.

Officials at Paris' Orly airport had said the flight was delayed because of technical problems.

Mr. Waite's arrival coincided with a French Foreign Ministry announcement that a doctor and a diplomat are en route to Beirut following reports that one of four Frenchmen held hostage is seriously ill. A ministry spokesman identified the doctor as Razah Ra'ad,

a cardiologist of Lebanese origin. But he did not identify the diplomat.

"We hope the captors will allow Dr. Ra'ad to fulfill his humanitarian mission," said the French spokesman, who could not be identified in keeping with French rules.

Mr. Waite told Reuters just before boarding his aircraft in Paris: "Yes, I have some new information but I can't tell you what I have. But I will be pleading for all hostages, French and American."

Mr. Waite made contact with the kidnappers of the four Americans — a journalist, a relief official, a hospital director and a academic — before returning to London earlier this week.

He has appealed to Beirut journalists to show caution in covering his mission.



CELEBRATIONS IN ZARQA: Nearly 100,000 people from Zaqra Governorate took part in celebrations on Tuesday marking His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday. The main event was a procession through the streets of Zaqra with schools, students, and representatives of various public and private sectors carrying the King's portraits, posters and flags. Zaqra Governorate is a local company (Celebrations in other regions, see page 3)

efforts to serve the nation. Other notables attending the celebrations made speeches on the occasion and the Royal Jordanian Falcons put up an acrobatic display above the city. Minister of Industry and Trade Rajat Masher attended the celebrations and later inaugurated a new building for the Zaqra Chamber of Commerce and an industrial, commercial and agricultural exhibition organised by a local company (Celebrations in other regions, see page 3)

## Syrian and Israeli versions conflict over air confrontation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syria and Israel put out conflicting claims on Tuesday over a confrontation in which Syria said its fighters intercepted and drove away Israeli warplanes and Israel said it shot down two Syrian fighters.

It was also not clear where the confrontation took place. Syria said its MiG fighters drove off two Israeli F-15 Eagle fighters which violated Syrian airspace in the area of Nabek, 60 kilometres north of Damascus. The Israeli planes withdrew without achieving their objective, a Syrian spokesman said.

According to the Israeli version, the incident took place near the Lebanese-Syrian border. The Israeli military command claimed two Syrian MiG fighters attempted to intercept the Israeli jets and were downed by air-to-air missiles.

The confrontation, the first of its kind since the 1982 Lebanon war, came as U.S. President Ron-

ald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met in Geneva for the first round of their summit talks.

There have been 13 Israeli air strikes in Lebanon so far this year — most in Syrian-held territory. But these attacks have not provoked Syrian reprisals.

Syrian and Palestinian anti-aircraft guns and surface-to-air missile batteries have frequently gone into action against the raiding jets. But Syria had not sent its planes to intercept Israeli planes since 1982.

Syria and Israel fought frequent air battles during the first week of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, mostly over east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Israel claimed shooting down a total of 80 MiGs, about a fifth of the Syrian air force.

Since then, Israel has reported shooting down several unmanned Syrian surveillance flights.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres told reporters Israel reg-

arded the clash as an isolated incident.

Israeli military sources in Tel Aviv claimed the allegedly downed Syrian planes as MiG-23s.

The MiG is an air superiority fighter codenamed "Flogger" by NATO. It can fly at twice the speed of sound.

Sources at the Lebanese military command, who spoke to the AP on condition of anonymity, said the command received a report of the air battle from its Rayak air base in the Bekaa.

But they had no immediate word on the make of the jets in the clash and the fate of the allegedly downed Syrian pilots. The Israelis claimed the MiGs crashed inside Syria.

Israeli military sources also told the AP the Syrians fired air-to-air missiles which normally have a range of eight to ten kilometres. But it was unclear from Israeli statements which side fired their weapons first.

## U.S. says no policy change on PLO

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States on Tuesday denied Israeli press reports that Washington had softened its position on demanding the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) recognise Israel's right to exist before entering talks.

It also expressed concern over a dogfight between Israeli and Syrian fighter planes and called on both sides to exercise restraint.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman told reporters the U.S. position on the prerequisites for PLO participation in peace talks remained unchanged.

"The U.S. position on the PLO has not changed," he said. "U.S. policy since 1975 has been that we will neither recognise nor negotiate with the PLO until it accepts U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and recognises Israel's right to exist."

Two Israeli newspapers on Tuesday quoted Prime Minister Shimon Peres as saying in a confidential briefing for a parliamentary committee that Washington would no longer demand the PLO explicitly recognise Israel's right to exist before entering peace talks.

The reports said Peres had accepted a new U.S. position that Washington would be prepared to talk to the PLO if the organisation agreed to negotiate directly with Israel.

Redman said there was still no progress on arranging a meeting between senior U.S. officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a step on the road towards peace talks.

Redman also said Washington was concerned by the dogfight between Israeli and Syrian planes but hoped the battle would prove to be an isolated incident.

Earlier on Tuesday, the Israeli

## Kharg Island pipeline, tanker damaged in new Iraqi attack

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes damaged a pipeline serving a main loading jetty at Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf and hit a tanker there on Monday, shipping sources said Tuesday.

Gulf shipping sources said a pipeline serving the 10-berth "T" jetty on the eastern side of the island could be out of action for a couple of days, forcing tankers to load on the four-berth "Sea Island" jetty on the exposed western side.

In Oslo, Norwegian shipping sources said the 268,723-deadweight-tonne tanker Castor, registered in Liberia, was hit in the engine room by an Iraqi-fired missile while preparing to load crude. None of the 25 crew was injured.

Iraq, at war with Iran for five years, said on Monday its planes raided Kharg for the 40th time since mid-August and hit a "large naval target" — normally a reference to a tanker — near the Iranian coast.

The Gulf sources told Reuters the raid on Kharg was carried out like most of the others, at long distance and with French-made Exocet missiles in an effort to cripple Iranian oil exports.

The Castor, managed by Marine Management A/S of Norway, was the third tanker chartered by Iran for its oil export shuttle — to a makeshift terminal at Sirri Island in the southern Gulf — to be crippled by Iraqi missiles this month.

Tehran-based diplomats said meanwhile the Iranian navy was holding the Dutch salvage tug Amsterdam and its 15-man crew incommunicado two weeks after seizing it in a sea-and-air operation.

Iran's navy commander, Captain Mohammad Hossein Malekzadeh, told the Iranian news agency IRNA on Monday: "The tugboat was probably on a spying mission in the area."

Diplomatic sources in Iran and shipping sources elsewhere in the Gulf told Reuters the Amsterdam was seized while towing the stricken Greek tanker Canaria to safety on Nov. 5.

The Canaria had been on a shuttle carrying Iranian oil down the Gulf from Kharg, and the sources said Iran wanted to ensure it would get the oil that was on the tanker.

One shipping source in the Gulf said that when the navy challenged the Amsterdam and ordered it to head for Iran's Sirri Island, the tug did not obey.

"They fired across the bow (of the tug) when it refused to comply, and warned they would next aim for the tug itself," the source said, adding that the Amsterdam then complied and was escorted by force to Sirri.

Capt. Malekzadeh denied on Monday that two Iranian boats had chased the British-flag bulk carrier London Team in the Gulf over the weekend.

## King, Qaboos attend sports festival

MUSCAT (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman watched a huge sports festival on Tuesday in the course of Oman's celebrations of its 15th National Day.

Taking part in the festivals, organised by the Omani Ministry of Education, were nearly 20,000 students.

King Hussein and the official delegation accompanying him later attended a grand banquet hosted by Sultan Qaboos at Al Alam Palace in honour of Arab and foreign delegations attending the celebrations.

Earlier, the King met with heads of the visiting delegations including the foreign minister of Austria and the president of the Maldives Republic.

The King also met with Sudanese leader Abdul Rahman Swarredhab and Sheikh Khalifa Ibo Zayed, heir-apparent of the UAE emirate of Abu Dhabi.

The King also received the Duke of Kent who represented the United Kingdom at the celebrations.

Omani Minister of Information Abdul Aziz Al Rawwas on Tuesday praised Jordanian-Omani relations and said they are based on mutual respect and close cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Rawwas said that King Hussein's participation in the Omani celebrations emphasised the strong relationship, and his talks with Sultan Qaboos was a continuation of their on-going consultations on Arab affairs.

Talks between the two leaders, he said, also covered the Middle East problem and current efforts to enhance the peace efforts.

## Proposed Weizman visit to Cairo may spark new dispute in Israeli coalition

TEL AVIV (R) — An invitation for cabinet minister Ezer Weizman to visit Cairo caused a fresh dispute on Tuesday within Israel's multi-party government, which is already deeply divided over relations with Egypt.

An aide said Weizman, a minister without portfolio responsible for Arab affairs, would accept the invitation despite objections from hard-line Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

"Ezer Weizman is not a subcontractor for Egypt," Shamir told reporters on Tuesday. "Every ministry must deal with its own affairs." Shamir said he would raise the issue in the cabinet.

Weizman, closely aligned with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, was at odds with Shamir last spring over a similar invitation that came close to bringing down the co-

alition government. After much acrimonious debate, Weizman flew to Cairo last April for talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

The date and purpose of the next Weizman visit had yet to be determined, the aide said. The informal invitation was conveyed by Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Mohammad Bassiouny, who has represented Cairo since Egypt recalled its ambassador after Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Peres, who wants to improve relations with Cairo by meeting Egypt's demands for arbitration on a border dispute, has faced opposition from Shamir on any compromise.

Last month, Egypt broke off talks on the Sinai border strip of Taba, angered over Israel's bom-

bing of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters in Tunis. However, Israeli officials say Egypt now wants to resume the meetings.

"It's time Shamir stopped closing the door to Egypt. There is no reason a minister in the unity government who can advance Israel's foreign relations should not do so," Weizman's office said.

Weizman, a former defence minister involved in the 1978 Camp David talks that led to the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, had close ties with last Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Officials close to Shamir said the invitation appeared to be a bid to appease the Israeli public following the deaths of seven Israelis shot by an Egyptian policeman in the Sinai desert (See page 2).

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# Tureiki says Libya has no 'essential differences' with Iraq

ABUDHABI (Agencies) — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Al Tureiki was quoted Tuesday as saying his country had no essential differences with Iraq and was ready to discuss all problems with it.

He told the Emirates Al Itihad newspaper in Rabat, where an Arab Reconciliation Committee has been meeting to heal the rift between the two countries, "there are no essential problems with Iraq... we are ready to discuss all problems with Iraq in our keenness to forget Arab differences."

Mr. Tureiki also said Libya was ready to improve relations with neighbouring Tunisia but lacked a mediator. Libya and Tunisia have accused each other of trying to subvert each other's governments.

He was also quoted as saying Libya was ready to attend an Arab summit "at any place or time" and would welcome Egypt's return to the Arab League if Cairo renewed its 1979 peace accords with Israel.

Mr. Tureiki said there were continuous contacts between Libya and Egypt concerning borders security.

At the emergency Arab summit held in Casablanca, Morocco last August, Libya was one of five

malising the relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile a senior Libyan delegation arrived in Algiers Monday in what appeared to be a fence-mending visit following differences between the two countries over neighbouring Tunisia. Algeria's APS news agency reported.

Algeria has stated its political and military solidarity with Tunisia in its dispute with Tripoli over Libya's expulsion this year of Tunisian migrant workers.

The Libyan delegation is led by Maj. Khoulidi Al Hamdi, a Revolutionary Command member, and includes Mr. Tureiki.

It arrived from Morocco where it met King Hassan Monday after taking part in a meeting of a committee trying to ease relations between Libya and Iraq and Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Maj. Hamdi said in a arrival statement that he would deliver a message from Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and discuss with Algerian officials ways of improving relations.

Relations between Algiers and Tripoli have deteriorated since Morocco and Libya signed a treaty of union last year, interpreted by Algeria as aimed largely against it. Diplomats in Tripoli said Col.

Jadhafi was trying to mend fences with other North African countries to try to end Libya's growing isolation in the region, especially since neighbours Algeria and Egypt were moving closer to each other.

Official sources said Monday Col. Jadhafi will go to Senegal in December for a meeting with President Abdou Diouf, current president of the Organisation of African Unity.

The exact dates of the visit were not revealed, but it was expected to take place at the beginning of the month.

Senegal broke relations with Libya in June 1980. However, there have been signs that the two countries may be on the verge of a rapprochement.

At the United Nations anniversary celebrations in October, Mr. Tureiki met with the Senegalese president and later told Senegalese reporters: "You will soon have good news about Senegalese-Libyan relations."

Also last month, Libya offered Senegal several thousand tons of rice to help feed this African nation's rural population.

Besides, bilateral relations, the situation in Chad, where Libyan troops are supporting rebels, was expected to be discussed along with Arab-African relations.

Suliman Khater

## Egyptian policeman charged with murder of Israelis

CAIRO (AP) — Military prosecutors have filed charges of murder without premeditation against an Egyptian policeman for allegedly killing seven Israelis in a Sinai seaside resort, a weekly newspaper said Tuesday.

Under Egyptian law, murder without premeditation is punishable by life imprisonment which can be reduced to only ten years in jail. Premeditated murder is punished by death.

In reporting the charge, Al Shaab, organ of the opposition Socialist Labour Party, said no trial date has been set for Suliman Khater, a member of the General Security Forces based in the Sinai.

Khater is accused of opening fire on a group of Israeli tourists on Oct. 5 in the Sinai, killing four Israeli children, two women and a man. One of Khater's superiors also was reported killed in the incident, but Al Shaab's story did not say whether he was charged in that slaying as well.

Egypt said the policeman had gone berserk, and President Hosni Mubarak dismissed the episode as "a small accident." The Al Shaab report made no mention of the policeman's mental state.

Military prosecutors could not be reached for comment on the Al Shaab report. Civilian prosecutors and Defence Ministry information officials said they knew nothing about the case.

The Israeli embassy in Cairo said it had no information about the reported charge but added that the Egyptian government has offered compensation for families of the deceased. An embassy official would not say how much money was offered.

Earlier this month, three Israelis testified to Egyptian army investigators probing the deaths. The Israeli government demanded that the policeman be punished by an Egyptian court and that Egypt guarantee the safety of tourists in the future.

It also demanded an explanation for what it contends was a failure to give quick medical treatment to the wounded. Israel says two of the victims died immediately, but the others bled to death.

## Arab press sceptical over summit

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab commentators expressed scepticism Tuesday that the Geneva summit between U.S. and Soviet leaders would produce concrete results on the Middle East.

The consensus was that the discussions which opened Tuesday between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would centre on global issues like disarmament.

In Cairo, the mass-circulation, Al Akhbar said the summit was not expected to be the key to a Middle East solution "because both sides have not agreed in advance on what type of settlement they want."

The semi-official Al Abram published a cartoon depicting Reagan and Gorbachev sitting at a table preparing to carve the globe on a platter. The caption read: "But this is too small, it is not enough for both of us."

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Al Bayan of Dubai said: "No one in the Arab nation should build hopes on the highest summit in the world... the United States and the Soviet Union care for nothing but their own interests."

Abu Dhabi's Al Itihad said the summit would have little time to discuss matters of interest to the Arabs. "The true (Middle East) solution will stem from our land and will."

In Bahrain, Al Khaleej said summit topics included global issues such as "Star Wars" and

strategic arms limitation, pushing any discussion on the Middle East down the agenda.

"Furthermore, there has been no Arab pressure to force the United States to bring the Middle East to the conference table... the Soviets are not in a hurry to discuss the problem because they believe the balance of power (in the region) will be tipped in their favour," the newspaper said.

In Amman, Al Dustour said chances for a just and permanent Middle East peace would be boosted if the superpowers shouldered their responsibilities towards one of world's most inflammable areas (See page 4).

The Saudi Arabian daily Okaz urged Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev to help achieve a just Middle East peace.

"But unifying Arab ranks is the only formula to convince the world that our cause is a just one and we are determined to restore our usurped rights," it added.

The Kuwait News Agency KUNA said the summit would be inconclusive because neither side was prepared to surrender to the other's demands.

The Damascus daily Al Ba'ath said: "So long as the United States is strategically allied with the Israeli aggressors and subjugates the peace of the region to Israeli considerations, chances of the Arab cause in Geneva will not get better."

Beirut's Al Liwa said whether or not Lebanon was discussed, the climate of superpower relations created by the summit would leave a clear imprint on the country's crisis.

"What concerns us directly is the part of the summit related to regional disputes," the newspaper said.

Palestinian papers in East Jerusalem also showed little expectation that the summit would have an immediate effect on Middle East developments.

Al Juds, close to Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said: "We do not think that this summit will surmount all problems but we hope it will fix dates for future meetings as soon as possible. As tension is relaxed between them, there will be a relaxation of tension everywhere."

Al Sbaab, which supports leftists in the mainstream PLO, did not "pin much hope on this summit." It criticised the U.S. stand on Palestinians and on nuclear arms.

Al Fajr, reflecting the views of Western-influenced PLO adherents, supported Moscow's stand on the Palestinians, especially its insistence on an international conference for Middle East peace talks.

Al Mithaq, which reflects the views of radical Arab states, supported the Soviet on Middle East and international issues.

## French troops leave Souk El Gharb

SOUK EL GHARB, Lebanon (AP) — French troops observers abandoned their last position in Lebanon's central mountains Tuesday, withdrawing from a hilltop where they were frequently caught in the crossfire of Lebanese civil war.

Israel jets streaked overhead as the 11 Frenchmen posted on top of Hill 888 lowered their tricolor flag and left the bluff that overlooks this strategic town 12 kilometres east of Beirut.

Col. Bernard Burri, commander of the 60 French observers serving in Lebanon, said the withdrawal from Hill 888 at Souk El Gharb came at the instructions of the French government.

Asked about the motive behind the pullout, French Charge d'Affaires Marcel L'Augel said: "You

better ask the French government."

Mr. L'Augel and Col. Burri attended the one-hour ceremony during which the French handed their observation post atop the hill to 16 uniformed Lebanese army reservists who would serve henceforth as truce observers.

Col. Burri said the withdrawn Frenchmen will join their comrades in Beirut, who man three observation positions on the city's dividing green line and the observers French headquarters at the former ambassadorial residence known as Palais Des Pins.

Col. Burri paid tribute to Capt. Jean-Pierre Feyrignac, the French commanding officer of Hill 888, who was killed at his post during battles between Lebanese government troops loyal to President Amin Gemayel and Druze war-

lord Walid Junblatt's militiamen last June 10.

The French observers have suffered six fatalities since they deployed in Beirut and the central mountain ridge in March 1984. They came after the pullout of a multi-national force made up of U.S. Marines and French, Italian and British troops.

Senior Lebanese army officers and Druze officials attending the ceremony expressed gratitude to the services the French observers rendered during their presence at Hill 888.

A security committee representing the Lebanese army and principal Druze, Shi'ite Muslim and Falangist militias agreed in a meeting Monday to let army reservists replace the departing Frenchmen on the hill.

## Numeiri reportedly agreed to dump nuclear waste in Sudan

CAIRO (AP) — A Sudanese investigator was quoted Tuesday as saying deposed President Jaafar Numeiri agreed with a West German company to dump nuclear waste in Sudan in exchange for \$4 billion.

The weekly newspaper Al Shaab, organ of the opposition Socialist Labour Party, quoted Selim Eissa, in charge of an investigation started by the new military government, as saying the first shipment was to have been buried last July near Sudan's borders with Egypt and Libya.

A bloodless coup overthrew Numeiri on April 6. Mr. Eissa said witnesses had told investigators of a protocol signed between Numeiri and P.J. Gattys, head of a West German construction company.

Mr. Eissa said he had met with Mr. Gattys in Europe, and the West German acknowledged that he had signed the protocol with Numeiri and the Sudanese ambassador to France. The document called for burying nuclear waste in Sudan for the next 20 years in return for the \$4 billion payment.

Mr. Eissa said he was told. It was not clear whether money changed hands, or whether the purported protocol remains valid.

Mr. Eissa said not say when the document was signed.

## U.S. urges continued aid to UNRWA

UNITED NATIONS (USIA) — The Special Political Committee has passed on to the General Assembly 11 resolutions concerning the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and other matters related to Palestinian refugees.

One resolution, introduced and sponsored by the United States, urges continued aid to the financially troubled agency. Other resolutions — also supported by the United States — call for continued efforts to finance the agency, endorse efforts by the agency's commissioner-general to provide emergency and temporary humanitarian assistance to "other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of June 1967 and subsequent hostilities" and appeal for extra help in grants and scholarships for Palestinian refugees.

"Peace and stability in the Middle East remain a key national interest for the United States," U.S. Ambassador Arthur Okun said when he introduced the resolution on the agency on Nov. 13. "There is no government more committed to achieving a just and lasting peace in that troubled region than that of the United States, and we are working energetically toward that end. In the absence of a just and comprehensive settlement, the American government's long-standing support for UNRWA reflects our concern for the quality of life of those affected by this tragic conflict."

In 1985, the United States contributed \$75 million to the agency — \$67 million in regular contributions and a special \$8 million contribution in response to the agency's appeals for help in overcoming its grave budgetary crisis.

Mr. Eissa said he was told. It was not clear whether money changed hands, or whether the purported protocol remains valid.

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TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
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<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 17:00 ..... Koran 17:20 ..... Cartoons 17:45 ..... Children's Programmes 18:45 ..... Documentary on Oman 19:25 ..... Promenade Review 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 21:00 ..... Arabic Series 22:00 ..... Wrestling 23:00 ..... News in Arabic		<b>EXHIBITIONS</b>		<b>ARRIVALS</b>		<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>	
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## JEA to spend JD 12m on rural electrification

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) says it will spend JD 12 million between 1986 and 1990 on the electrification of 280 villages around the Kingdom.

A JEA spokesman said that once this project is completed within the coming five year plan, 97 per cent of the country's villages will have been supplied with electricity, a rate matched only in advanced countries.

He said that JEA, in cooperation with the electricity companies in Amman and Irbid, has

been able to supply electricity to some 558 villages with a total of 981,000 inhabitants which is 93 per cent of the total population of rural areas in the country.

The JEA, he continued, spent more than JD 10 million during the first five year plan (1976-1980) on electrification projects in rural regions and JD 26 million during the second five year plan (1981-1985) to supply electricity to 429 villages, an increase of 26 per cent over the first five-year plan.

## Jordan sends another plane of supplies, drugs to Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday dispatched a plane load of medical equipment and five tonnes of medicines and drugs to Sudan to help drought and famine victims.

Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abadi, under secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and rapporteur of the National Committee for Solidarity with Sudan, said that the equipment is needed to set up a Jordanian health centre in western Sudan which will provide medical assistance to displaced people. This centre will have an operating theatre, a unit for giving vaccines to people and another unit to distribute food

supplies to nearly 1,000 families. Dr. Abadi said.

The National Committee for Solidarity with Sudan is continuing to collect in-kind contributions and will forward them to Sudan through the Jordanian centre there. Dr. Abadi added.

A team from the Ministry of Information travelled aboard the plane and will cover and report on the medical team's activities in Sudan.

The crew and the team were seen off at the airport by Health Minister Zaid Hamzah, Dr. Abadi and other officials as well as the Sudanese ambassador to Jordan.

## Red Crescent to attend meeting on Arab relief, development fund

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) will take part in a meeting of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies General Secretariat in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on Thursday.

Dr. Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz, a JNRCS executive committee member who will represent Jordan at the meeting, said that the secretariat's development and relief committee will discuss the establishment of an Arab development and relief fund to finance relief operations in the Arab World in case of natural disasters

and wars. This projected fund, he said, will be financed by Arab countries.

During the Jeddah meeting, programmes to be carried out by Arab Red Crescent societies and the building of warehouses to store relief supplies at Aqaba will also be discussed. Dr. Fawwaz said. He continued that the committee will also discuss the establishment of a centre in Istanbul for training personnel in first aid and emergency operations. The Turkish Red Crescent society has offered a plot of land for the project, Dr. Fawwaz concluded.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday unveils a plaque at the Urban Development Department's housing project in Marka (Petra photo).

## Majali launches construction work on extension to East Ghor Canal

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali Tuesday launched construction work on an extension of the East Ghor Canal which is to be built at Karamah in the Jordan Valley.

A ceremony was held on the occasion and attended by senior officials and heads of local government departments.

Addressing the ceremony, Mr. Mohammad Bani Hani, the vice president of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), said that the JD 12 million project is designed to add a further 14.5 kilometres to the existing canal. He explained that this extension will help expand agricultural production by irrigating a larger area of land in the Jordan Valley.

This project which is being launched in the course of Jordan's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday is yet another scheme being implemented by JVA under King Hussein's rule, Mr. Bani Hani said.

Reviewing the various projects which have been carried out in the Jordan Valley by the authority, Mr. Bani Hani said that the projects had benefited local inhabitants

and added that the 70-kilometre East Ghor Canal, built in 1958, has been extremely useful for local farmers who use the water for irrigation. Since 1958, the JVA has added an additional 26 kilometres to the length of the canal, which is now 96 kilometres long, to meet the growing need for irrigation water, Mr. Bani Hani explained.

### Dams, water storage

He said that the JVA also built the King Talal Dam to store water to the canal. Mr. Bani Hani went on to say that the authority is currently raising the dam's walls by 16 metres to raise the reservoir's storage capacity to 90 million cubic metres instead of 56 million.

The JVA has also built smaller dams such as Wadi Ziqlag, Shu'eb and Kafrein in the Jordan Valley and is currently building the Wadi Al Arab Dam to store 19 million cubic metres of water for drinking and irrigation purposes, Mr. Bani Hani added.

He continued that the JVA is substituting the existing surface irrigation canal system with a pressurised pipe system which will save water from evaporation. In

the coming five-year development plan, irrigation projects worth JD 235 million will be carried out, of which JD 105 million will be allocated for building dams, Mr. Bani Hani said.

The new East Ghor Canal extension will make available sufficient water to irrigate an additional 60,000 dunums of land, located between Karamah and Sweimeh, he explained. This area was previously irrigated with water from artesian wells and the additional water required will come from the extra reserves of water that will be stored in the raised height of the King Talal Dam, Mr. Bani Hani pointed out.

The project, he said, will be carried out in four stages to be completed by the middle of 1988, and will be implemented by a specialised German company. The company will also build a water network system, install water pumps and set up three diversion dams, Mr. Bani Hani continued.

Following the ceremony, Mr. Majali visited a number of sites where work has begun to dig the extension to the canal. The minister also inspected the progress of work at these sites.

## Queen Noor inaugurates UDD housing project

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday inaugurated an Urban Development Department (UDD) housing project at the department's site in Marka as part of the Kingdom's celebrations to mark His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday.

Queen Noor, who has been directly involved in the Marka project since it was launched three years ago, paid an inspection tour to the site in 1982 when the project was first being implemented.

Upon her arrival at the site, Queen Noor unveiled the Marka project's commemorative plaque. Later, she was briefed by the director general of the UDD, Dr. Hisham Zagha, on the department's projects which, he said, aim to provide housing units for low income groups. In his speech, Dr. Zagha also paid special tribute to Her Majesty's constant interest in and support for the Marka site project.

Later, the Queen handed a

number of title deeds to representatives of people who have benefited from UDD housing projects at three sites in Marka, Russeifa and Jweimeh.

The UDD has already completed the construction of 1,303 housing units in the three sites which have benefited 720 people. The three projects are part of the department's phase I scheme, which began in January 1982 and which will run until April 1986. The estimated cost of this first phase is JD 18 million.

The department's phase I projects have been financed by the Jordanian government, the Housing Bank and the World Bank.

Queen Noor also inspected the site and visited two preparatory schools for boys and girls, the site's health clinic, and the Marka site social development centre. The Queen also inspected one of the completed housing units.

According to a UDD report, the department's housing projects aim to serve low income groups by supplying houses on easy payment terms. Beneficiaries are able to spread the cost of the house over 18-years by paying in installments. Each of the department's housing sites are provided with basic services such as electricity cables, water and sewerage networks and paved roads. Each project also includes the establishment of a health clinic, a social development centre and schools.

Attending the inauguration ceremony were Health Minister Zaid Hamzah, Amman Governor Ali Al Bashir and Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

## Processions, rallies and other activities continue to mark King's 50th birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley Tuesday celebrated His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday with marches and rallies held in main streets and the town squares.

The main procession, led by Balqa Governor Mihjem Al Khreisha, grouped representatives of youth clubs, local organisations and voluntary societies in addition to students and scouts. The marchers carried King Hussein's portraits, Jordanian flags and posters.

In Salt and in Karak Governorate, celebrations to mark the King's birthday continued Tuesday and Karak Governor Salem Al Judah opened a painting exhibition at the youth centre in the city. The exhibition displays paintings depicting local scenes.

Idwan and other notables.

Similar celebrations were held at Khreibet Al Souq and Jawa south of Amman. The army band led a procession grouping students, scouts and representatives of various public sectors who carried posters and flags and chanted national songs. A public rally was later addressed by mayors of the two towns and other dignitaries.

In Salt and in Karak Governorate, celebrations to mark the King's birthday continued Tuesday and Karak Governor Salem Al Judah opened a painting exhibition at the youth centre in the city. The exhibition displays paintings depicting local scenes.

### Pharmacy seminar

To mark the King's birthday.

The Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Jordan Tuesday held a specialised seminar on the development of the pharmacy profession in Jordan under King Hussein's reign. The seminar, which discussed a number of working papers on pharmacy, was opened by University Vice President Abdul Wahab Al Bursali who outlined the faculty of pharmacy's curricula.

Dr. Hassan Abdin, the dean of the faculty, also spoke at the seminar pointing out the importance of pharmacy and its contribution to health in Jordan. Mr. Ghaleb Sabharwal, president of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association, was among the other speakers at the seminar in which representatives of Jordanian pharmaceutical companies took part.

## Reagan, Gorbachev open secret summit talks

(Continued from page 1)

Officials on both sides said it was not yet clear whether the summit would finish Wednesday night or carry over into the next day, but Zamyatin said it was likely there would be some kind of meeting between the two leaders on Thursday.

Despite the atmosphere of cordiality, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev entered their talks on arms control with bleak prospects of making any progress.

Mr. Gorbachev made clear on his arrival in Geneva he was going to demand a ban on the U.S. "Star Wars" space defence programme, something Mr. Reagan has refused to countenance.

The president told reporters on Monday he would try to convince the Kremlin chief the project was a good idea, an argument Mr. Gorbachev seemed less than likely to accept.

In the two scheduled meetings on Wednesday, the discussions will range over regional conflicts and human rights.

Zamyatin, who struck a markedly more conciliatory tone than the Soviet press has employed in

daily blasts against Mr. Reagan, said he believed both Americans and Soviets had begun the summit in a constructive spirit.

"I think both delegations will be taking measures so that the Geneva meeting will produce positive results, I am quite convinced about that," he said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev spent more than two hours in private discussions, including an afternoon meeting in a lakeside pool house where they sat in front of a fire and talked for an hour with only interpreters present. They also met alone for an hour in the morning.

Agreeing that the atmosphere in the first day of talks was "good," Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, indicated this was reflected in the decision to spend more time than planned in private talks.

Announcing the news blackout, Speakes said: "Both sides have agreed this is appropriate in view of the serious and far-reaching topics that will be discussed on the agenda of both sides."

Speakes said he and Zamyatin, who, unlike Speakes, is a participant in the talks, will provide only "brief briefings" to include only the length of the meetings and the names of the participants, whose names had been announced previously.

"Nothing else," Speakes said. "There will be no background briefings, no television appearances by representatives of either government."

Mr. Reagan even took it upon himself to advise Mr. Gorbachev on how to respond to reporters seeking to question them.

"We don't have to stop," Mr. Reagan told him as he greeted the Soviet leader outside the 18th-century chateau for the start of their afternoon session.

When Mr. Gorbachev seemed to hesitate, Mr. Reagan urged him inside, again advising him they didn't have to stop.

Although the agenda included such divisive issues as nuclear arms buildups that each side considers threatening, human rights abuses and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan they appeared to get on just fine — at least for cameras.

Mr. Reagan was heard to ask Mr. Gorbachev: "Did you have a nice lunch?"

They also had much to say to each other. A private chat that was scheduled to last 15 minutes before the formal start of their summit actually lasted 64 minutes.

The New York Times reported the Reagan administration has decided to propose to the Soviet Union at the summit that the two nations use their influence to try to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

Noting administration officials, the Times said they thought the Gulf war was one regional issue in which Moscow and Washington had a common interest in seeing the fighting stopped.

As Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev met Tuesday, the Soviet and American first ladies talked about their husbands at their celebrated "tea summit." Nancy Reagan said.

Asked what the two women hoped for from their husbands' discussions, Mrs. Reagan said after her 75-minute get-together over tea with Raisa Gorbachev, "a better understanding."

She said she and Mrs. Gorbachev invited each other to visit their homelands.

"I think she was a very nice lady. I think everything relaxed after a while," Mrs. Reagan said.

It was the first of two tea meetings between the women. Earlier on Tuesday, Mrs. Gorbachev, wearing a mauve silk blouse and dark skirt that looked identical to her outfit of the previous day, paid tribute to Lenin and Swiss watches on her tour of Geneva. Nancy Reagan visited a drug rehabilitation centre outside the city and took a boat ride on Lake Geneva.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### People's Army trainees complete course

SALT (Petra) — A new batch of People's Army recruits graduated here Tuesday after completing their military training. The graduates were addressed by Balqa Governor Mihjem Khreisha who congratulated them and thanked their trainers. Mr. Khreisha also distributed diplomas to the graduates at a ceremony attended by senior officers and relatives of the graduates.

### Ministry issues Al Aqsa stamps

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications has decided to put into circulation a new set of Jordanian stamps under the title "Reconstruction of Al Aqsa Mosque" to mark the Prophet Muhammad's birthday anniversary on Nov. 25. A ministry spokesman said that proceeds of the new stamps, of five and 10 fils denominations, will benefit a special fund for reconstruction of mosques in Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories. The stamps will be available at all post offices on Monday.

### E. German envoy presents credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — East Germany's newly appointed non-resident ambassador to Jordan Wolfgang Brauvskli Tuesday presented a copy of his credentials to Acting Foreign Minister Hazem Nuseibeh. Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri is at present accompanying His Majesty King Hussein on his current visit to Oman. Mr. Brauvskli succeeds Dr. Reinhard Escherich who served as his country's ambassador to Syria and Jordan since 1981.

### Abu Joura leaves for Geneva

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society Ahmad Abu Joura left for Geneva Tuesday to take part in a ceremony for laying the foundation stone of a Red Cross and Red Crescent museum. Among the dignitaries to attend the ceremony will be the wives of the U.S. and Soviet presidents and Mr. Alexander Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The museum will house items that display the activities of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies around the world.

### Officials review CAEU's activities

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf Tuesday met with Mr. Mahdi Al Obeidi, the secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). They reviewed the CAEU's preparations for a general ministerial conference on economics to be held in Amman on Dec. 7 and the council's programmes.

### Team to attend mental health conference

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-member medical team from Jordan will participate in a conference on mental health which is due to open in Cairo on Thursday. The conference will discuss working papers and researches on the most up-to-date treatment of mentally ill people and handling emergency mental health cases. The three-day conference has been organised by Egypt in cooperation with France.

### Khayyat returns from Canada

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat returned to Amman Sunday after a 10-day visit to Canada during which he met with a number of Islamic figures and toured Islamic cultural centres.

## Alia chairman urges Arab governments to make economic, political unity a reality

By Najwa Najjar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Mr. Ali Ghandour, chairman of the board of directors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Monday night called on Arab governments to involve citizens in decision-making and to work towards achieving economic integration in the Arab World.

In a dinner lecture to the American University of Beirut (AUB) Alumni Club at the Alia Gateway Hotel, Mr. Ghandour said Arab countries should shun isolation and become more open to the initiatives and attempts of different Arab states to encourage unity based on democracy.

Arab countries are attempting to build an industry by importing foreign expertise, know-how and

machinery as well as raw materials but this, he said, does not lead these countries to become industrialised.

If economic integration is encouraged to become a reality, Arab countries, some of which are now totally dependent on foreign aid, would be able to forge a strong entity eventually leading to political unity, Mr. Ghandour stressed. However, at present, he continued the Arab World faces constraints in its efforts to develop and advance and this is due to a lack of sufficient freedom and sound economic planning.

The present state of affairs in the Arab World is a direct result of the 1916 British-French Sykes Picot treaty which divided the Arab orient into mini-states under foreign mandates and which led to

the present rifts among Arabs, Mr. Ghandour said. At present, Israel is another factor deepening divisions between Arab countries as it strives to prevent unity through all possible means, Mr. Ghandour added.

If all this is to end as most Arabs would wish, then everything should be done to move towards unity and this could come about through economic integration as a first step, Mr. Ghandour said. Any form of integration, he added, should involve the masses as well as the leaders in the Arab World.

Going on to discuss AUB graduates, Mr. Ghandour said that they are in leading positions in many Arab countries and therefore should make more contributions to help fulfil the aspirations of the Arab Nation.

## All star sounds from female jazz musicians

By Jean Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Six young British jazz musicians delivering a powerful and original sound with such enthusiasm that it makes the audience really listen to their music. Machos run the risk of being disappointed, all members of the sextet are ladies.

The Guest Stars are coming to Jordan. Three concerts have been scheduled: on Wednesday Nov. 20 at 14:30, at Yarmouk University auditorium, on Thursday Nov. 21 at 18:30, at the Palace of Culture in Amman and on Friday Nov. 22 at 20:00, at the Marriott Hotel, in a concert for the benefit of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and the Community Centre for the Disabled. Tickets for all three concerts are available at the British Council, which is organising their tour.

The Guest Stars are certainly not a band playing low quality music and they attract audiences because of their energetic style and professionalism and not because the members of the group belong to what is sometimes referred to as the "fairer sex." The band has received unanimous acclaim from the press and music critics. They have been selected among the brightest hopes for 1985 in Britain and their album "The Guest Stars" is listed in the top ten for the same year.

Ruthie Smith on sax and vocals, Linda Da Mango on percussion, and the bass playing of Alison Rayner are outstanding. The variety of their influences produces a rich sound with an obvious weakness for Latin jazz.



The Guest Stars

Cupido on drums and vocals, and Linda Da Mango on percussion, and vocals combine their talents and different musical personalities to create an extremely energetic and joyful form of jazz. Latin, soul, funk and other jazz styles are cleverly and, most important, naturally blended. Not one single note in their last album seems synthetic or an imitation of other jazz artists.

### MUSIC PREVIEW

They succeed in a very difficult task, to make a sophisticated music which is easy to listen to. The drums and percussion sections, or the bass playing of Alison Rayner are outstanding. The variety of their influences produces a rich sound with an obvious weakness for Latin jazz.

### Another jazz landmark

The band broadens the scope of jazz by improvising in many different styles. After Jay Hoggard and Birell Lagrene, who performed in Amman earlier this year, the Guest Stars will be another landmark for jazz events in Jordan.

International critics, when writing about the band have used terms such as "revelation," "phenomenon," "addictive," or "superb." The best to quote is the one who declared "do your ears a favour and get to hear the rather splendid Guest Stars."

In spite of the recent road detours which had to be set up because of construction projects in Amman in the Palace of Culture neighbourhood, access to the theatre is quite easy if one follows the "detour" signs posted along the way.

## Regent urges better care for teachers

(Continued from page 1)

that school curricula should be restructured to provide for such activity.

Prince Hassan called on the Ministry of Education to establish a specialised department to conduct a study on the conditions of Jordanian students abroad and link educational streams with the needs of various sectors in the society. He also urged officials to carry out a comprehensive study on school buildings and their cost.

He said a land bank should be established to facilitate a swapping of state-owned land with those owned by the private sector in major cities in Jordan in a bid to overcome the problem of land to set up government schools.

At the meeting, Dr. Nsour presented an outline of problems facing the educational sector in the country.

He said that nearly JD 235 million will be spent on building schools in the coming five-year development plan.

## Israeli ministry restates opposition

(Continued from page 1)

foreign ministry restated its opposition to a U.S.-PLO dialogue.

Spokesman Avi Pazner denied media reports that Washington was seeking Israel's acceptance to soften its stand on talking to the PLO.

"We were not informed... of such a change and hope nobody in the United States is considering that kind of idea, which we would oppose," Pazner told reporters.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, during a tour of southern regions, told reporters: "The United States and the PLO have grown too close. We are in complete agreement with the United States on this matter."

An aide to Peres denied news reports that the prime minister told the committee on Monday, Israel would accept a role for Moscow in Middle East peace talks if large numbers of Jews were

allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

The aide told Reuters he knew of no change in Israel's demand that Moscow renew the diplomatic ties it severed over the 1967 Middle East war if it wished to participate in peace efforts.

In San Francisco, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said on Monday he hopes no agreement will be reached in Geneva between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for a joint peace initiative in the Middle East.

Rabin, speaking to two citizens groups, said the best chance for Middle East peace is direct talks between Israel and Arab nations, with some support from the United States but without participation by Moscow.

He said the peace process that brought the Camp David accords was still viable and could be expanded without intervention by Moscow.



## VIEW FROM AMERICA

By Franz Schurmann

## Reflections on Geneva summit

SAN FRANCISCO — Much attention in the U.S. media has been focussed on the Geneva summit. Expectations were being raised that some kind of arms control agreement would be reached between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Some were even saying that a new era of détente might once again be beginning.

For people in the Middle East, a key question is: What does such a new U.S.-Soviet détente mean for them?

The signs of détente had already been beginning to appear. Three Soviet diplomats were freed in Lebanon. Was it Syrian pressure which finally brought about their release? An-Nahar wondered whether the Geneva summit did not give Syria the opportunity to bring about a three-sided agreement in Lebanon. There were rumours that the Soviet Union would soon resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

And the Israelis and even Washington seem to be accepting the idea of an international conference on the Middle East which would include the Soviet Union.

But people in the Middle East must remember that concerns between the U.S. and the Soviet Union go way beyond Lebanon and the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. So, for example, there are signs that some kind of settlement may be under consideration in regard to Afghanistan. President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan and Rajiv Gandhi had a friendly meeting in New York at the 40th anniversary of the U.N. Then Gandhi went to Washington while Zia met with Mubarak. The conflict in Afghanistan is stalemated. The Soviets hold the cities and the disarmed Mujahidin roam throughout the hills. Neither can win. And the surrounding countries want an end to the fighting.

There also is the Iran-Iraq war. U.S. relations with Iran seem to have warmed a very small bit. Perhaps this is a reflection of the warm relations between Damascus and Washington. Perhaps this is because the Iranians are tiring of their fierce anti-U.S. stand. The war too seems to be in a permanent stalemate. It is not clear how much effect in the end the Iraqi raids on Kharg island have had. Apparently the oil pumping facilities are very easy to repair, and once again the oil is being pumped into tankers.

In late October, it seemed for a while that the Palestinians were going to be sacrificed on the altar of the new U.S.-Soviet rapprochement with its Middle Eastern reflections in Israel and Syria. The U.S. government and media mounted a tremendous campaign to discredit Yasser Arafat and force Jordan to accept one-to-one negotiations with Israel. But even the U.S. media are now admitting the campaign failed. Arafat as so often in the past has again emerged on top, and even the New York Times had to print a long op-ed (opinion page) piece by Harold Saunders warning that the PLO could not be left out of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

We can never predict what the future will bring, but we can know the past. In 1972, the U.S. and the Soviet Union reached major accords at their summit. That July, Egypt expelled Soviet advisers. The following year the October 1973 war broke out. Then almost immediately secret discussions began among all the key Middle Eastern nations. In the summer of 1974 Nixon visited the Middle East. A few years later, the U.S.-sponsored

"Camp David peace process" began.

But by 1980, U.S.-Soviet relations had again deteriorated. And whatever negotiational networks there had been in the Middle East once again tore apart. In June 1982, Israel invaded Lebanon. Iraq had already attacked Iran in September 1980.

Now it would seem that the superpowers want to try again to bring some sort of peace to the Middle East. Can they do it? A lot does depend on whether this new détente, this détente II, can last a little longer than the last one did. And a lot depends on whether the superpowers act honestly or they try again to play tricks on the peoples and governments involved. And that means especially trying to edge the Palestinians off the negotiating table.

One good thing in the U.S. is that the Geneva summit is really popular. Even the rightwingers are not attacking it. Americans are afraid of nuclear war. They also are afraid of regional conflicts, like those in the Middle East. They basically want those conflicts settled. The media with their strong pro-Israeli tilt tried hard during the hijacking of the Italian ship to inflame anti-PLO sentiment among readers. Americans by and large do not like the PLO and are not very sympathetic to Arabs. But there also is a lot of distrust of the Israelis. Now that Arafat and the Palestinians have stood up to the pressure, and now that King Hussein of Jordan has made his own strong and courageous position clear, perhaps Washington and Moscow will realise that peace in the Middle East depends on their acting honestly and sincerely with all parties involved.

## Zionism is racism

THE Zionists change their colours as the chameleons do from a sheer necessity of survival, obviously feeling all the while uncomfortable in an environment where they are not native to it. They derive this quality from the ideology of Zionism which is tinged with racism. The Zionists may succeed in everything else they do, but are condemned to meet with failure at their attempt to convince the world that Zionism is not racism.

From the fruits the tree shall be judged. The intrinsic racist nature of Zionism is manifest to the world from questionable deeds of Zionists. From the start Zionism came into conflict with orthodox traditional Jewish religion because the Zionists advocated Jewish religious practice and observance as a private and voluntary matter. This view is anathema to orthodox Jews, both in Israel and elsewhere, for whom nothing is to be held above the written and talmudic laws of the Torah. Orthodox Jews say: "Zionism is a radical break with the Jewish past and Jewish tradition, a perversion of the true nature of the Jewish people and a most dangerous development in Jewish history." Ideological Zionism was meant to drive a wedge into the Jewish community in order to capture its political leadership, divorced of religion. The Nazi persecution of the German Jews during World War II provided an opportunity for the Zionists to climb the international political arena, orchestrating for a Jewish state in Palestine. However, much less is known about the orthodox Jewish resistance to the process that preceded the making of the state of Israel and the seemingly Zionist share of complicity with the Nazis in the enactment of the Holocaust.

Zionism is also anti-semitic in character in so far as it wants all the Jews around the world to emigrate to the Zionist state of Israel — Jews who are residents and citizens of other countries. Zionists often try to undermine positions of those unwilling to emigrate by hatching plots to discredit their standing with the local people. Or Zionists would take advantage of situations as they arise, as for example in Ethiopia, to transport en masse people of Jewish origin from other countries.

The aggressiveness of Zionism in plucking and planting people does violence to human society. If the Zionists are more concerned about the emigration of Jews from elsewhere, they are least concerned about the human rights of people other than Jews living in Palestine. Zionism is in perpetual conflict with Arabism. The Zionist policies have brought about five Arab-Israeli wars with untold sufferings and devastation to the Middle East at large.

When the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution in November 1975, defining Zionism as a "form of racism and racial discrimination" and a "threat to world peace and security," it did so because the members were well aware of the intransigence of Zionists in giving flesh to ideological Zionism.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Rai: Sabotaging the summit

AS PREPARATIONS were underway for the summit meeting between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, Israel has been waging a campaign against Moscow accusing it of disrespecting human rights. Israel and its allies in the United States have been launching a campaign against the Soviet Union and demanding that it allow the Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel. If the United States and Israel consider the Jews of the Soviet Union as people under persecution and should be given their rights, what about the Palestinian people who have been driven out of their lands and deprived of their homes and all other rights? The Zionists whose movement has been condemned as another form of racism by all world nations, are now talking about the freedom that they had killed in Palestine and which they desecrated through their occupation of Palestinian land and inhuman treatment of the Arab people there. American and Western European backing for such Zionist stands and such demands from the Soviet Union only makes things look worse and hinder any attempt to conciliate the two superpowers and make them achieve progress towards solving world problems. This is a mere blackmail and immoral act exercised by the U.S. and Israel against the Soviet Union and against the other peoples of the world. Those who practice such blackmail have no respect for human values but are war mongers and intent on bringing destruction to the world.

## Al Dustour: Calling on Geneva

THE EYES of the world are now focused on Geneva and the meeting of the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union who will be reviewing world issues and ways for solving them. This meeting is regarded by many as significant and on which many hopes are pinned because it will have its impact on the world for years to come. We realise that the two leaders will be discussing matters of mutual concern to their nations in the first place but world nations are watching the outcome with hope that the two superpowers will come to agreement on major issues so that peace can be established around the world. The peoples of the Middle East are also watching and hoping that the Geneva summit will bring an end to their sufferings and establish peace based on justice. The peoples of the Middle East realise that peace cannot be established without the consent of the two major powers, and believe that Moscow and Washington hold the key to all solutions. Since 1979 the world has not witnessed a summit between the superpowers. The peoples of the Middle East hope that this is a golden opportunity for resolving their problems.

## Sawt Al Shaab: Concerns of superpowers

THE LEADERS of the greatest world powers are meeting in Geneva to discuss issues of mutual concern and review world issues. It is no secret that the two superpowers disagree on many points and it would be impossible for them to find solutions in a period of two days. It will be also catastrophic for the nations of the world if the superpowers concerned themselves only with their own issues and forgot about the rest of the globe. The Soviet Union and the United States form only 12 per cent of the total population of the world and it is illogical for the remaining 88 per cent to be neglected. The peoples of the Arab World are worried by the news propagated by Israel that Washington and Moscow will only discuss nuclear arms, and that the Middle East has no room on the agenda. If this were true then third world nations should realise that the two superpowers are not concerned in the least about the rest of the world.

## A veteran returns to Dominican politics

There are splits in the politics of the Dominican Republic. These have opened the door to a former president who has decided to return for the forthcoming elections. Canute James visited the island state recently.

A WIDENING rift in the leadership of the Dominican Republic's governing Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD) has opened the door for the return of a veteran of Dominican politics.

Mr. Joaquín Balaguer, leader of the centre-right Partido Reformista Social Cristiano (PRSC), is now the front running candidate for the presidential election, scheduled to be held in May.

Mr. Balaguer served three terms as president between 1966 and 1978, and the revival of his political fortunes owes much to the inability of the PRD to heal a split over who should be the party's presidential candidate.

The 78-year-old former president has seen his political stock improve also with the difficulties of the administration of Mr. Salvador Jorge Blanco in implementing economic changes agreed with the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Jorge Blanco is not seeking reelection.

While Mr. Balaguer prepares for another term as leader of the Dominican Republic's 6 million people, the governing party is desperately trying to heal the schism which is proving to be its undoing.

The showdown in the PRD has been inspired by Mr. Jacob Majluta, a former minister and president of the senate, whose politics have more in common with Mr. Balaguer's than they do with the social democratic PRD.

The former president has suggested that the Dominican Republic needs a government of "national unity", and is apparently willing to pin his hopes on his new found popularity, but has not suggested anything to support a possible coalition with any PRD factions.

In an effort to impose his candidacy, Mr. Majluta has become a consistent critic of Mr. Jorge Blanco, particularly of the President's handling of the economy. At one stage Mr. Majluta was supported by half the senate allowing him to block implementation of Mr. Jorge Blanco's economic policies.

The conflict between President Jorge Blanco and Mr. Majluta intensified when Mr. Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary-general of the PRD and mayor of Santo Domingo, the capital, threw his hat into the ring. Fearing the splintering of the party, senior PRD functionaries, including the president, threw their weight behind Mr. Pena Gomez.

The peace was short-lived, however. As Mr. Pena Gomez, a social democrat, launched a virulent attack on President Jorge Blanco's handling of the economy, apparently hoping to ride on the waves of the government's mounting unpopularity.

PRD officials are contemplating the possibility of certain defeat for the party's candidate, whoever that eventually may be, in the face of suggestions that Mr. Majluta could split the party and take his supporters in a new coalition with Mr. Balaguer.

The former president has suggested that the Dominican Republic needs a government of "national unity", and is apparently willing to pin his hopes on his new found popularity, but has not suggested anything to support a possible coalition with any PRD factions.

The developments on the island are likely to be closely watched by Washington. Confusion about the outcome of the elections could be an invitation for the army to intervene. The army attempted a

coups after the 1978 election in which Mr. Antonio Guzman won and it was U.S. intervention which allowed him to stay in office.

In the likely event that Mr. Balaguer, who is politically close to Washington, is returned to office, fears in the U.S. will be mollified. But a new president will face the same chronic economic problems which have been bedeviling Mr. Jorge Blanco's last days in office.

Mr. Jorge Blanco's detractors have blamed him for hesitancy in taking a firm decision on a pact with the IMF and indulging instead in protracted negotiations while the government's popularity waned.

At the heart of the problem was a package of \$460 million in extended fund and compensatory financing credits from the IMF, access to which was ended in 1983 because the economy failed to meet the agreed performance criteria.

The negotiations with the IMF dragged through most of last year, as the government balked at implementing a 67 per cent devaluation of the peso by moving all transactions from the official rate to the "parallel" rate of, then, about 3 pesos to the dollar.

The government moved towards accommodation with the Fund last year, but the congress blocked new budget proposals until April, when the country was granted access to a \$90 million standby facility.

The administration's concern at violent public reaction to the economic measures increased in February with street protests over the IMF measures — a reminder of three days of rioting in April 1984, which left 54 people dead.

With the new agreement, the government has been attempting to cut the deficit in the fiscal budget to 3.7 per cent of GDP this year from last year's 5.5 per cent.

It has also been dismantling subsidies, leading to price increases of 33 per cent for petrol, 50 per cent for transport, between 25 per cent and 47 per cent for electricity and 50 per cent for a range of food items.

With a pact with the IMF in place, and the need to service a \$3.4 billion foreign debt, President Jorge Blanco announced an agreement with commercial bank creditors on restructuring \$787 million of the country's debts.

Mr. Balaguer's initial enthusiasm at the prospect of a new term in office is likely to be dampened by fundamental problems in the economy.

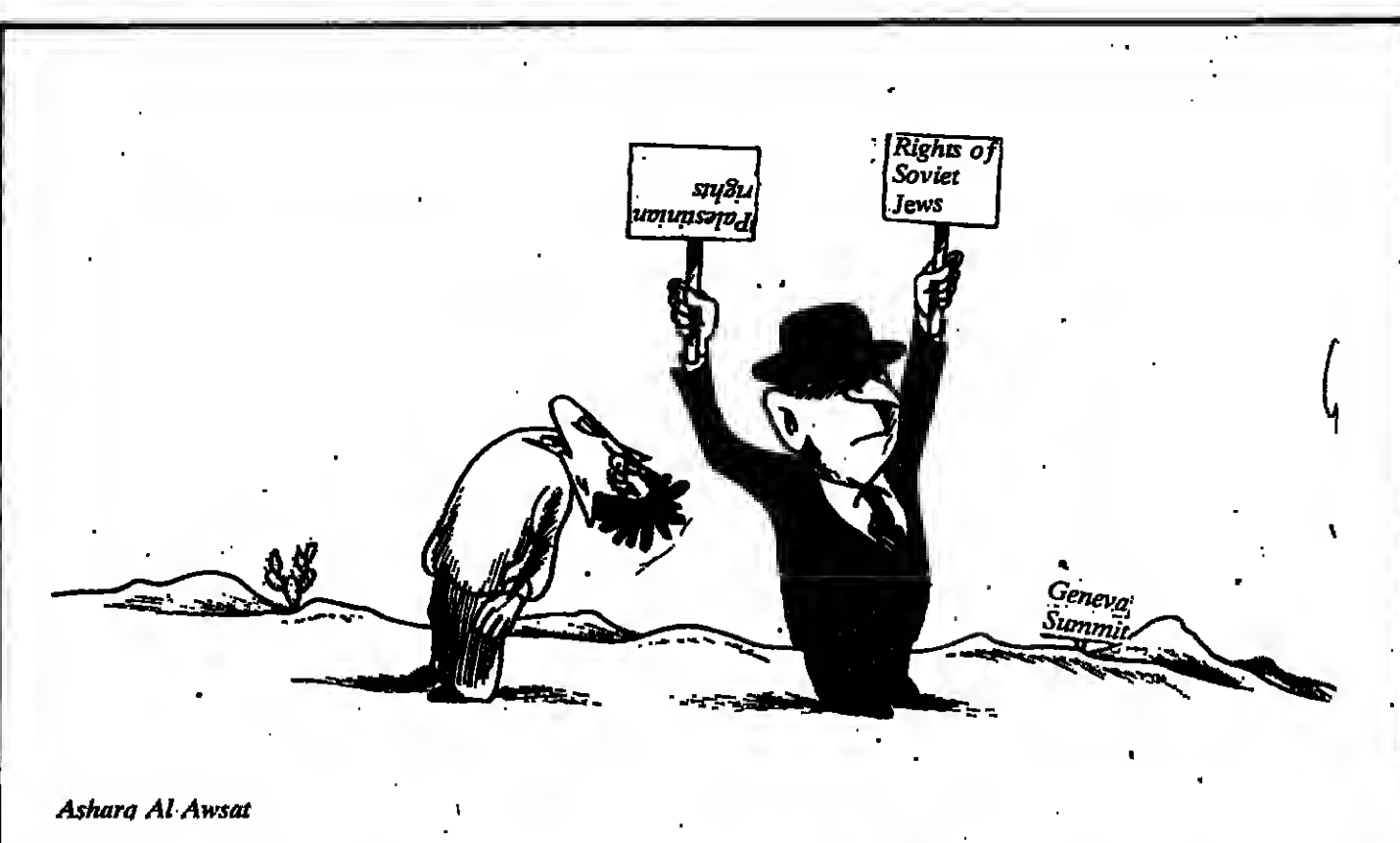
The trade deficit for 1984 was 382.1 million pesos (\$131 million), against 493.8 million pesos the previous year. The improvement was the result of a slight increase in export earnings and a fall in imports.

The government had anticipated a decline of 2.5 per cent in the country's gross domestic product in 1984. The economy did better, growing by 0.6 per cent.

The major economic sectors, however, did not perform well. Sugar, which accounts for 40 per cent of the country's export earnings, has been hit by the U.S. to reduce import quotas.

Coffee production improved in 1984 to 885,000 bags, 313,000 bags more than 1983, but mining, mainly nickel and gold, grew by 8.4 per cent.

The Dominican Republic's recent history has been marked by outbreaks of violence. The incoming President will have reason to worry about the explosive potential of the mixture of a deteriorating economy and an unemployment rate conservatively put at 30 per cent — Financial Times news feature.



Ashraf Al Awasit

## Weinberger's letter dims summit hopes

By R. Gregory Nokes  
The Associated Press

GENEVA — It hadn't seemed likely that the leaders of world's two superpowers would make major progress on arms control, anyway, but a leaked letter from Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to President Ronald Reagan dims what fading hope still existed.

The letter, which first appeared in newspapers Saturday, underscored continuing divisions among Reagan's advisers on major arms control issues just three days before Reagan was to sit down with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Both a senior U.S. official, speaking anonymously, and a key Kremlin adviser talked of the letter as a "torpedo" aimed at wrecking the two-day summit.

But even before the letter became an issue, the U.S. and Soviet sides remained deadlocked on the key issue of Reagan's "Star Wars" missile defense plan.

Gen. Nikolai Chervov, a top Soviet military expert on arms control, told a press conference Sunday that, "without a ban on

space strike weapons, no realistic hope can be held for bringing about reductions in strategic offensive weapons."

But Robert C. McFarlane, Reagan's national security adviser, insisted there could still be "an agreement to sit down and talk about the relationship between offensive and defensive weapons." However, there has been no hint of flexibility on the issue of star war curbs, which the Soviets have demanded.

Weinberger, who was not included in the summit delegation, wrote the controversial letter to Reagan last Wednesday, urging him to resist compromising on key arms control issues.

The contents of the letter contradicted Reagan's claim his advisers were united on an arms control strategy. As a point of fact, however, Reagan has never had a united team on arms control issues.

Weinberger is a hard-liner on arms control issues who has clashed repeatedly with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other officials who favour greater flexibility to get an arms control agreement in the interests of both nations.

another extension of SALT II, something the Soviets appear to want.

He said the decision would be made later, taking into account the objections Weinberger raised. Weinberger accused the Soviets of repeated violations of SALT II.

George Arbatov, a chief Kremlin adviser on American affairs, said of the Weinberger letter, "It is true what he is saying, it is a direct attempt to torpedo the arms control process."

Reagan and other administration officials sought Sunday to play down the significance of the letter and the leak. McFarlane, said Weinberger was only doing what Reagan asked him to do. Another official accused the Soviets of seeking to make propaganda hay out of the letter, although he acknowledged, "It is something that can be exploited."

Another official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the leak or something like it was destined to happen because Reagan has never enforced discipline on his arms control advisers, who have been at odds since the beginning of his term in office.

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## Soviet openness upstages U.S. but no policy shift seen

By Paul Taylor  
Reuters

GENEVA — The Soviet Union is upstaging the United States at its own game of public relations, but the new Kremlin openness revealed no shift in foreign policy with this week's superpower summit meeting.

Soviet spokesmen on arms control, regional conflicts and human rights began holding court here a week before the summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A bevy of academicians, members of the Communist Party Central Committee, information officials and commentators have made themselves available for the 3,000 journalists covering the meeting.

Soviet spokesmen were holding on-the-record news conferences while President Reagan's advisers back in Washington were still giving anonymous briefings.

One example of the new Soviet style, seen by diplomats as reflecting Gorbachev's self-confidence assertiveness, was a

remark by Central Committee member Nikolai Shishlin at a news conference on Saturday that "we are not really very happy at having our troops in Afghanistan."

Getting the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops out of Afghanistan was one of Moscow's top priorities, Shishlin said, but he and other Soviet officials repeated familiar conditions for their withdrawal.

His statements departed from Soviet tradition in admitting the unpopularity of the Afghan intervention, but did not appear to signal any likelihood of a pullout.

Robert McFarlane, Reagan's national security adviser who launched the belated U.S. briefing effort in Geneva, said Washington had heard nothing new in the Soviet position on Afghanistan.

On human rights, previously defensive Soviet officials have seemed to almost relish rebutting charges of mass political imprisonment and psychiatric abuse and in turn list alleged U.S. abuses of civil rights at home and abroad.

But diplomats say Soviet policy on human rights is unchanged — a tough clampdown at home with occasional goodwill gestures, such

as exit visas for a few Soviet citizens married to Americans, to suit political circumstances.

On arms control, Moscow has wheeled out General Nikolai Chervov of its general staff and senior academician Yevgeny Velikhov, a space expert, to spell out Soviet negotiating positions in unprecedented detail.

But some of their arguments date back to the early 1970s, when Moscow tried and failed to impose in arms talks a definition of "strategic" which included U.S. weapons in Europe but not Soviet weapons aimed at Western Europe.

Western diplomats say Gorbachev's offer of deep cuts in Soviet nuclear forces, including land-based missiles which the United States regards as the most dangerous, is a departure from his predecessors' policies.

But they say it remains unclear whether the Kremlin is prepared to go through with such cuts on anything but the most one-sided terms.

U.S. officials acknowledge that Washington lost out badly in the public relations contest with Gor-

bachev earlier this autumn, but they believe Reagan has since pulled level by setting out his own summit agenda.

"In September, he (Gorbachev) was beating the hell out of us and scoring some major public relations coup," a senior U.S. administration official said.

But even in Geneva, slick Soviet presentation has easily kept pace with the Americans.

At the International Conference Centre, where all reporters except the White House press corps are based, Soviet officials are permanently available for questions.

Even Leonid Zamyatin, a vitriolic spokesman for the last four Soviet leaders, seems to smile more these days.

The Russian language has had a hard time coping with the new openness of Soviet officialdom to the media.

The words "briefing" and "press conference" have been lifted directly from English, and two very recent additions to the Soviet vernacular are "press reliz" (release) and "grundruiz" (ground rules).



# The human story's lost beginnings

Today, when Elizabeth of Britain opens *The Human Story* at London's Commonwealth Institute, an important exhibition highlighting exciting new finds on human evolution. But, reports Bryan Sillcock of the Sunday Times, new discoveries bring more puzzles than answers.

A LITTLE over a year ago, a Kenyan fossil-hunter called Kamoya Kimeu found a small piece of a human-like skull near Lake Turkana in northern Kenya. It turned out to be one of the most important discoveries relating to our ancestry for many years. Subsequent excavation uncovered an almost complete skeleton, 1.6m years old, of a boy of a species ancestral to our own called *Homo erectus*, previously known only from the odd fossilised skull and other assorted bones.

The excitement over WT15000, as the specimen is prosaically named, emphasises just how sparse the fossil record of the human story is. There has been only one other find of anything approaching a complete skeleton: the 3m-year-old "Lucy," a representative of a much earlier, more ape-like species.

The theory of human evolution may seem to the popular mind to

split earlier, others later, a million years or two either side. When it happened, it was still a long way from anything we would recognise as human.

The first species to be awarded the title *Homo* — *Homo habilis* — appeared around 2m years ago, as apparent user of the earliest stone tools to be found. The *habilis*'s brain was not much bigger than an ape's and its behaviour seems to have been mostly ape-like too. New research by Dr. Chris Dean and colleagues from University College, London, has shown that *habilis* matured at a rate close to that of apes, slower than human offspring.

With *Homo erectus*, who appeared about 1.6m years ago, the fossil record improves further. "We have a continuous record from *Homo erectus* to modern man," says Leakey.

*Erectus* had a brain markedly larger than an ape's, and was probably the first of our ancestors to leave Africa — bones have been discovered in Java and China. In the final stage of development, half a million years ago, *erectus* seems to have known about fire.

Remains of a form intermediate between *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens*, known as archaic modern man, have been found as far apart as Britain and China. "My view is that *erectus* developed into modern man independently in several places," said Leakey.

Dr. Chris Stringer, of the Natural History Museum in London, is one of many who interpret the evidence differently. "It seems to me to point to another dispersal from a particular region," he says. "This may have been Africa again, but Europe and west Asia are possibilities too."

Still the fundamental question of the development of intelligence remains. Did it evolve inexorably from upright, larger brains and the acquisition of opposable thumbs? Or were there other "spur" factors that created a quantum leap in brainpower? The spread of our near-human forebears from Africa may have provided such a spur.

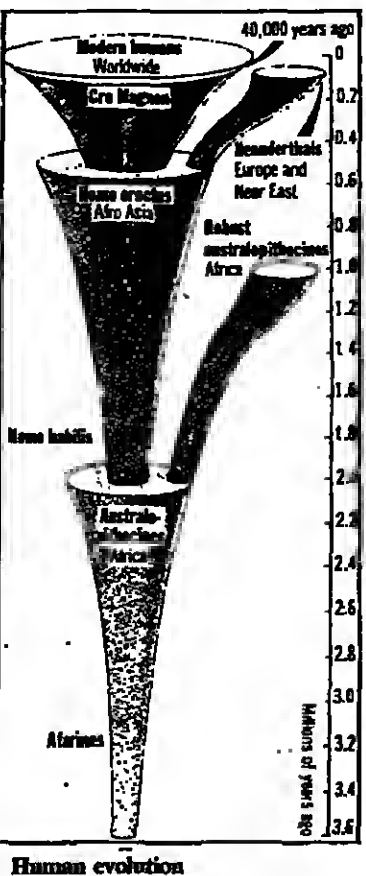
In a cold European climate, food hunting of big animals for group was essential for survival. The cooperation required has been suggested as an important



Neanderthal man



Neanderthal man



growth. We know now that millions of years separated the two.

Why did our ancestors adopt an upright gait? "My theory," says Richard Leakey, who directed the expedition that discovered WT15000, "is that the descendants of a 40-50 kilogramme ape that climbed for fruit in the forests were too heavy to climb bushes when the forest gave way to savannah because of climatic changes. So they started standing and reaching."

The australopithecines seem to have split into two lines: robust and gracile. The robust ones developed very powerful jaws and teeth suitable for a diet of roots, seeds and nuts, but became extinct about a million years ago. The more lightly-built gracile line led to *Homo sapiens*.

According to Don Johanson, the American anthropologist who discovered the "Lucy" skeleton and other early remains in Ethiopia, the gracile-robust split happened among the apes, the oldest known australopithecines, 3m to 4m years ago. Some put the

## And now the bear facts

TEDDY bears have become more cuddly over the past 80 years. This revelation of evolution in the teddy bears is contained in the latest issue of the scientific journal *Animal Behaviour*, writes Michael Brooke.

The study was carried out by Professor Robert Hinde and L. Barden of Cambridge University's department of animal behaviour. The research explores changes in teddy bear physique since America's President Theodore Roosevelt first introduced the creatures to a loving public at the turn of the century.

The primeval bear had a low forehead and long snout. Subsequent evolution of the bear is documented from specimen bears exhibited at the Cambridge Folk Museum. Over the years the folk teddy bear became the possessor of a wider forehead and a shorter snout.

Today's bedtime companion, the result of the preference expressed by the bear-buying public, has a large wide forehead, chubby cheeks and snub nose.

Hinde and Barden notice these are exactly the features of dolls and babies. Perhaps human enthusiasm for baby-like features has caused the evolution of today's teddy bear. Not so much survival of the fittest as survival of the cutest.

Modern — or Cro Magnon — man, anatomically indistinguishable from ourselves, is the final puzzle of human evolution. In Europe it appears suddenly about 35,000 years ago. Was there yet another migration? "I think there was, and that it was once again out of Africa," says Stringer.

Questions such as these will not be answered, nor the blank spaces on the map of human evolution filled in, without more fossils. But even this will not necessarily clarify the human story. "In the past, new finds have often only confused things," comments Professor Day.

# Americans back in Vietnam; this time for a humane mission

By Peter Eng  
The Associated Press

YEN THUONG, Vietnam — Nguyen Thi Tho says the Americans first intruded into her little village at 8 p.m. on Dec. 20, 1972, when a B-52 bomber came crashing out of the night sky and smashed into her house, killing her husband and son.

Now, nearly 13 years after U.S. forces pulled out of Vietnam, the Americans are back in Yen Thuong, which means the village of "tranquility and peace."

This time they are here not to launch bombing raids, but to search for the wreckage of the downed B-52 and the remains of its crew.

Yen Thuong, a commune of 100 brick houses and 500 people, is the site of the first joint excavation by the United States and Vietnam to search for remains of Americans missing from the Vietnam war.

Some three dozen villagers were taking apart a house, brick by brick, shingle by shingle, Sunday to make way for a tractor and other equipment the United States is flying in for the excavation, to begin on Tuesday.

The United States has agreed to compensate the villagers for crops and property. A crew of 11 U.S. army men and 10 Vietnamese workers will be clearing out the rubble in order to uncover the remains.

The excavation at Yen Thuong, about 14 kilometers north of Hanoi, is expected to take 10 to 12 days and is part of the effort in account for 1,797 Americans listed as missing in action in Vietnam.

Vietnam officials said the B-52 was struck by missiles as it was launching one of an intensive series of bombing raids that then President Richard Nixon ordered on the Hanoi-Haiphong area to pressure the Vietnamese into reaching a peace agreement. The two-week strike that ended on Dec. 30 was the most ferocious aerial blitz of the war.

Reports from Hanoi at the time said at least 2,000 people were killed and another 2,000 injured in what became known as the "Christmas bombings."

The Vietnamese shot down 27 of the aircraft, including 15 B-52s, and 93 U.S. airmen were killed, captured or reported missing.

Nguyen Thi Tho, now 66, a tiny, frail woman, unsuccessfully fought back tears as she recalled the B-52 crash. Nguyen said she had sought shelter from the air raids in a neighbouring village, but that her husband, 48, and son, 12, stayed home to look after the sugar cane crop.

She said she heard a thundering noise as the bomber crashed and, "when I came back, I saw my house on fire and my husband and son dead."

Vietnamese officials say the small plot where Nguyen now grows sugar cane, tobacco and herbs was the centre of the crash. A few rusted, twisted pieces of what appeared to be aircraft parts lay at the corner of the garden and one piece had the markings of Boeing, the airplane manufacturer.

Villagers said most of the plane's wreckage above ground had been hauled away to make other items. Some of the ordnance lodged below ground might still be live.

Nguyen said the government helped her rebuild her house and she now lives with her three other sons, a daughter and their families.

Asked about the return of the Americans, she said simply, "I have no feelings about the Americans, but I feel very sorry about my tragedy."

"I endured a lot of suffering during the war and I still remember by husband and son very much."

Nguyen Duc Chu said most of Yen Thuong's population, which was about 100 at the time, had abandoned their homes for bomb shelters before the night of Dec. 20. He said a huge flame lit up the northwestern sky as the missiles found their mark.

Nguyen, who is not related to the woman, said the plane exploded a few times after the crash and that fires raged for an hour.

Nguyen Duc Chu, 57, is now vice chairman of the Yen Thuong commune and head of its security police.

Ngo Hoang, a researcher in the foreign ministry's North American affairs section, who guided American journalists visiting Yen Thuong, said the B-52 did not drop any bombs before it was downed by two missiles.

Thirteen villagers were killed by the plane crash, he said.

Hoang said two of the crewmen had parachuted out, were captured and returned to the United States in 1973.

Some personal effects of one crew member, including a boot and a pistol, have been found, he said.

A four-man team from the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution centre had made preliminary surveys of the site and concluded that the wreckage may be three to four metres below ground.

# Arab journalists examine workings of U.S. press

By Norma S. Holmes

WASHINGTON — Eleven Arab journalists from nine Middle Eastern countries have just completed a first-of-its-kind, month-long examination of American journalism.

The success of the initial programme at the Centre for Foreign Journalists could be the springboard for a continuing exchange between American and foreign journalists.

The idea was suggested by one of the participants in the programme.

"Understanding is a two-way proposition," says Sana Haj Al Alul, who writes for the Jerusalem Star and Al-Dustour, and is a stringer for the Baltimore Sun. Al Alul says she is "hoping that the same opportunity will be given to American journalists to go to the Middle East and stay there to understand the Middle East better."

"Jordan is a base for a lot of foreign journalists," she says. "Why is there not... for example, a branch from this centre for the U.S. also to send people to Amman?"

The unique exchange, sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency, is being implemented through the Centre for Foreign Journalists at the American Press Institute in Reston, Virginia, and America-Mideast Educational and Training Services (AMIDEAST) in Washington.

"This programme is an historic event for the Centre for Foreign Journalists because it is the first of its kind in trying to learn the process of the foreign press and the way it works," says Najib Khoudani, cultural editor of Al Alam, Morocco's oldest Arabic daily. But the U.S. visit involves more than an exposure to American journalism.

Khoudani says he admires the mixture of ethnic groups he finds in the United States. "People from every walk of life... different origins and different ethnic groups — Indians, Middle Easterners, Americans, Spanish — all of them can be found in the same place working together." Still Khoudani says he hasn't seen anything in the United States which he was not prepared for through extensive reading of American publications about the United States. "But I am very happy that the opportunity came to me to meet the American people and meet the American mind and see how the Americans work."

Al Alul, Khoudani and their colleagues represent a rapidly growing new breed of international journalist. They are multi-lingual, well educated, experienced, and represent a wide range of expression and perspective. "One of the advantages of the new generation especially in the 70's and 80's is that they are open to more than two languages... because it is a way to explore the world," explains Khoudani.

The American journalists who spoke at the workshop called upon their extensive experience in the United States and abroad in discussions with the group.

Dr. John Martin, a professor at the University of Maryland who worked as a correspondent in several Arab capitals, gave an extensive review of the history of the American press and its status today.

James Anderson, chief of the Associated Press bureau at the U.S. State Department, discussed the new communication technology. He had just returned

from a training course in Kuwait for members of the Kuwait News Agency.

A videotape on the wrong way to interview a foreign head of state visiting Washington was presented by Warren Unna, correspondent for several foreign newspapers. He then discussed the proper way to conduct an interview.

On the final day of the Reston programme, several journalists who often cover the Middle East — including David Ignatius of the Wall Street Journal, and David Outaway of the Washington Post — compared the American and Arab press.

The Centre for Foreign Journalists was founded on the belief that journalists around the world can greatly benefit from an exchange of experience and expertise within their profession. It provides orientation programmes about the United States press and broadcast industries, workshops on professional techniques, seminars on international media issues, publications on professional issues and developments, and consultation services for overseas news organisations.

The centre's services are offered free of charge to visiting journalists. Its facilities are located together with its parent organisation 18 miles west of Washington.

"Developing countries have more than 3,000 daily newspapers, 350 major broadcasting centres, and 105 national and regional news agencies," Krinsky says. And he adds that journalists from the developing world comprise the majority of those who visit the U.S. each year under government and private-sector programmes.

"As an editor, I have been sensitive for years over our near total neglect of our press brethren in the developing world and their patronising attitude toward their way of doing business," says Thomas Winship, a former editor of the Boston Globe who is president of the new centre.

Winship established the centre with fellow news veterans George A. Krinsky, former news editor of world services for Associated Press, and James D. Ewing, publisher of the Keene Sentinel in New Hampshire.

"Our centre will be a rallying point where U.S. and Third World journalists can learn from each other," Krinsky says. "I helped conceive this baby, and I want to help raise it," he told the Associated Press when he resigned at 43 to head the centre.

Krinsky says he has no intention of attempting to have the centre replace older programmes. Nor, he says, does he intend to do battle with "what is called 'developmental journalism,' in which Third World governments demand that the press serve struggling economies and often totalitarian ideologies."

"We're not in a position where we want to reform the world's press... it's not our business to try to tell (Third World journalists) how to change," he says.

"We're not interested in spending time talking about the virtues of a free press," says Krinsky, executive director of the centre. "It's a totally practical mandate that we have... we want to put the technology issue into perspective... lower the barrier to entry... whether you type your story on a typewriter or a terminal doesn't really matter."

As the centre's chief fundraiser, Winship already has collected more than \$250,000 from

private institutions and media organisations and assembled an advisory board of 32 including Washington Post Company Chairman Katherine Graham, Associated Press Executive Director Walter Mears, William L. Dunfee, vice president of Omni/Dunfee Hotels, and Andrew Young, the mayor of Atlanta.

The curriculum for the three-week workshop focused on the basic tenets of good journalism, specialised reporting techniques and application of good journalistic techniques in the Arabic-speaking world. After an intensive three week professional workshop at the Centre, the Arab journalists made a ten day field trip with visits to the Wall Street Journal, the Boston Globe, PBS Channel 68 in Boston, the Keene Sentinel in Keene, New Hampshire, and the St. Petersburg Times in Florida.

Overseeing and moderating the workshop is Wafik Ramadan, a multi-lingual Lebanese journalist and veteran foreign correspondent for Beirut dailies like Al-Nahar and Al-Anwar, who is currently working in Washington. Guest lecturers include Richard Atkins, director of communications, Associated Press; Thomas Lippman, Business Writer for the Washington Post and former Cairo correspondent for the Post; Michael Tigue, former Middle East correspondent for the Financial Times of London, who was based in Cairo and other Arab capitals for more than five years and Magda Aby Fadil, Washington correspondent for Al-Riyadh in Saudi Arabia and Middle East magazine of London.

The seminar seems to have provided practical training that is Krinsky's objective. "A lecturer (Thomas Lippman) gave me the

# 127 tonnes of gold under New York streets

By Michael Miller  
Reuters

NEW YORK — The streets of New York are not, as some people hope, paved with gold. But it's a different sort of gold that lies hidden below street level.

Eighty feet below the Federal Reserve Bank, the U.S. central bank in New York's financial district lies the largest gold hoard in the world.

At today's prices of around \$326.90 per troy ounce, the value of this modern-day Aladdin's cave is a staggering \$110 billion.

Very little of it is owned by the United States. It is the property of around 40 countries who find it more convenient, and in some cases a lot safer, to store their gold here than in their own countries.

More convenient because the nations can sell gold without physically shipping it from one country to another.

Safer, says Dick Hoenig, assistant vice-president of the bank's public information department, "because let's face it, the United States has a stable system of government, and the government is not in danger of being overthrown, which is more than can be said for some countries."

Each nation, or "cash customer" as the bank puts it, has its own steel mesh cage in the vault. If country A wants to sell gold to country B in order to raise hard currency, the transaction is carried out simply by taking the required number of gold bars from country A's cage and transferring them to country B's cage.

There are 120 such cages and some nations own more than one. A number of central banks also have their own cages, in addition to their nations' storage facilities. Some are crammed from floor to the 12 foot high ceiling with gold bars, of which the vault contains some 84,385.

If the bars were placed end to end they would stretch 9.3 miles. Piled one atop the other they would soar 12,306 feet, or 11 times higher than Manhattan's World Trade Centre, the second tallest building in the world.

At one time, recalled Hoenig, there were as many as 15 major transactions a week.

"That was back before 1971, in the days when world currency was

# Gorbachev's first five-year plan spells short-term austerity

By Helen Womack  
Reuters

MOSCOW — The first five-year plan to be issued under new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev spells short-term austerity for ordinary citizens but could bring them a better standard of living in the long run, according to Western economic experts.

They say that targets have been set to revitalise the economy as a whole rather than to help consumers, but shoppers could ultimately benefit if the plan succeeds.

They also believe that it is less utopian than previous plans and has a better chance of being fulfilled.

But Gorbachev has still left his

options open to further strengthen the military and cut Soviet dependence on U.S. grain imports in case the international climate worsens, they say.

This, however, would mean belt-tightening for the consumer, who is just beginning to derive a little joy from shopping.

Compared with the West, Soviet stores still look sparsely stocked with goods and full of expectant people queuing for basic items.

Soviets seem to see things differently.

"It's better now with Gorbachev. There are some quite nice clothes, imported things and Soviet textiles," said Lena, a musician who was looking at Soviet-made children's jumpers priced at around 30 roubles each in a suburban Moscow store.

The average Soviet earns around 200 roubles (\$260) a month and has far fewer consumer goods than a worker in the West.

The question is whether raised hopes will be justified by continuing improvement. Despite Gorbachev's pronouncements that consumers count, most Western diplomats specialising in Soviet economics predict that, in the short term, they will be disappointed.

The plan, covering the period 1986-1990 and beyond, envisages an increase in per capita income of 13-15 per cent by the end of the decade and of 60-80 per cent by the year 2000.

Output of non-food consumer goods is to rise by 80-90 per cent and services by 110-130 per cent over 15 years, reflecting the long-term nature of Gorbachev's aims.

But one diplomat, who asked not to be named, said there was much room for growth in services. The planned annual rate of income increase of around 2.5 per cent was actually lower than in past plans, the diplomat said.

Retail turnover was also set to grow more slowly than during the last plan, the expert said. In the next five years it will rise by 3.4-4.1 per cent compared with 4.3 per cent planned for 1981-1985.

"In practice, this means austerity, at least in the immediate future," he said.

Long-term prospects depend on the wider development of the economy. The targets imply that it will have to grow by around four per cent in the coming years, an advance on annual growth rates of 2-3 per cent achieved recently.

Since the growth is not in the consumer sector, it must come in heavy industry and agriculture — two areas emphasised in the plan. An improvement here could eventually be felt in the shops but equally could heighten the effectiveness of the Soviet armed forces, the experts say.

"To increase investment, to build heavy machines and to stress the need for computers, as this plan does, perfectly suits the requirements of an arms build-up," a

diplomat said.

Precisely how investment, set to grow annually by 3.4-3.9 per cent compared with a rate of two per cent in the last plan, will be structured remains unclear.

But the plan reflects Gorbachev's preference for getting better results from existing plants through modernisation and improved productivity rather than launching grand new projects.

Farm targets are thought by Western experts to be ambitious but one agricultural attaché said the grain production goal of 250-255 million tonnes a year by 1990 was theoretically achievable with good weather and reallocation of resources.

Hoenig would not be specific about how many guards there are, except to say: "Let's put it this way. There are enough to man the police force of a middle-sized American city."

One city that regards itself as middle-sized is Jersey City, New Jersey, with a population of 222,000. It has 920 officers on its force.

Security, however, has nothing to do with the underground location of the vault. Gold is a very heavy metal and there are 127 tonnes of it in a very small space.

"A floor hasn't been made that will withstand such concentrated pressure. So the vault sits on god's floor — the bedrock on which Manhattan stands," explained Hoenig.



# Gomes carries off his 2nd Golden Boot award

PARIS (R) — Portuguese soccer striker Fernando Gomes received the Golden Boot Award as Europe's top scorer for the second time in three years Tuesday.

Gomes thus emulated the dual successes of Portuguese compatriot Eusebio who won the inaugural Golden Boot in 1968 and repeated the feat in 1973. West German Gerd Mueller and Romanian Dudu Georgescu.

The Porto striker, who took the award for the first time when he scored 36 goals in the 1982-83 season, notched 39 in 30 matches in 1984-85 to succeed Liverpool's Welsh marksman Ian Rush.

David McGaughey of Northern Ireland club Linfield won the Silver Boot for his 34 goals, while Yugoslav Vahid Halilhodzic took

the Bronze Boot, having fired 28 goals for French club Nantes.

English champions Everton, who won the European Cup Winners' Cup last season, succeeded local rivals Liverpool as Inter-Club Challenge winners — an exclusively British preserve since Real Madrid took the award in 1980.

Everton compiled 24 points to finish ahead of Manchester United, who thwarted a Goodison treble by beating them in the F.A. Cup final. Real Madrid, Bayern Munich and Bordeaux, who finished equal third.

Everton joined English compatriots Arsenal, quadruple club challenge winners Liverpool, Nottingham Forest and Ipswich as well as Scots Celtic and Aberdeen as European team winners.

Michel Platini, whose two goals carried France to victory over Yugoslavia on Saturday and a place in the 1986 World Cup Finals, returned to Paris to receive the prize for Italy's top league goalscorer for the third season in a row.

Team manager Howard Kendall accepted the award for Everton, while Chelsea's Kerry Dixon was also at the Paris Winter Circus Arena for the English top-scorer prize which he shared with the absent Gary Lineker, then of Leicester now of Everton.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Intercon soccer team honoured

AMMAN (J.T.) — The management of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel held a reception Tuesday night to honour the coach, trainer, and players on the Amman Little League Intercon soccer team. Special thanks were extended to team manager Marianne Moller Gerbrut and trainer Mr. Eugene.

### Doubtful reward awaits Sydney golfers

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — A life or death choice awaits any golfer who sinks a hole-in-one at this week's New South Wales PGA — he can accept \$10,000 in cash or a pre-paid funeral with a monument. That's the bizarre option dreamed up by organisers of the golf tournament, starting at Canberra's Federal Golf Club on Thursday. The par three 169-metre eighth hole has been dubbed the "moody or the box" hole. The hole-in-one prize has been offered by local PGA member, Paul Smith, whose family own Wodeo Valley Funeral Directors. The eighth hole is also a sudden death hole in case of a play-off.

### Werder's Rudi Voeller to return to action

BONN (R) — Werder Bremen striker Rudi Voeller hopes to return on Wednesday after a six-week lay-off from soccer with an ankle injury. Werder visit second-placed Borussia Moenchengladbach on Wednesday and have an equally tough fixture on Saturday in Munich against champions Bayern. Voeller, currently the biggest soccer star in West Germany, has also been missed by the national team which has now gone six games without a win and could only manage a home draw with Czechoslovakia in a World Cup qualifier Sunday.

### Willie McGee voted National League MVP

NEW YORK (AP) — Batting champion Willie McGee, the flashy center fielder of the National League Champion St. Louis Cardinals, was named the NL's most valuable player by the Baseball Writers Association of America on Monday. McGee received 14 first-place votes from a 24-writer panel, two from each league city, and finished with 280 points. Dave Parker of the Cincinnati Reds, who led the league with 125 runs batted in, finished second with six firsts and 220 points. Pedro Guerrero of the NL West Champion Los Angeles Dodgers was third with three firsts and 208 points and pitcher Dwight Gooden of the New York Mets, who won the Cy Young award last week, finished fourth with one first and 162 points.

### U.S. squash players fear angry Egyptians

CAIRO (R) — Anti-American demonstrations in Egypt over the Achille Lauro hijack crisis nearly frightened U.S. players away from the World Open Squash Championships that started Monday. tournament organisers said. One tournament official said the organisers received a telex message from top American hardball players Mark Talbot and Ned Edwards voicing concern that "Egypt is not a safe place for Americans to be." The official, who asked not to be named, said the Egyptians responded with a message that such fears were unfounded, and organisers said Talbot and Edwards were due to arrive on Monday night.

## World Cup promises excitement

By Timothy Collings  
Reuter

LONDON — With only three places remaining to be filled, the line-up for next year's World Cup soccer finals already has a richly attractive look and promises a tournament of the highest quality.

South American skills and invention, European discipline and strength, the unknown talents of the emerging soccer powers in Asia and Africa — all will be represented at the series in Mexico next June.

France and Paraguay joined the glittering list of countries already sure of a place with triumphant bids to their qualifying campaigns at the weekend, thus adding their own qualities of stylish improvisation and fiftful brilliance to an event which promises soccer to equal that of 1970.

In the rarified atmosphere and heat of Mexico, it is clear that the South American powers will start as favourites to retain their record of never allowing a European outcino to win the World Cup oo ooo-European soil.

Brazil, winners in 1958, 1962 and 1970, Argentina, 1978 winners, and Uruguay, winners in

1930 and 1950, will once again offer the world a glimpse of soccer at its most fluent and imaginative as they meet the more disciplined and physical challenge of Europe's leading hopes — Denmark, France, West Germany and Italy, the holders.

Denmark, who crushed Ireland 4-1 last week to clinch their qualification, blend refined technique and improvisation with a base of great physical strength in their play and well deserve to be considered among the long-range favourites.

But France, West Germany and Italy, have failed to live up to their reputations in recent matches and may be relying too heavily on veteran players to organise and inspire their play.

France were unexpectedly outplayed in midfield by Yugoslavia during their 2-0 victory on Saturday and owed their success as much to the visitors' faulty finishing and a less than zealous referee as to the brilliant shooting of Michel Platini, who scored both goals.

In addition to their pocket-general Alain Giresse, who is 33, France have a group of ex-

perienced players now past the 30 mark and their ageing legs could be a weakness in Mexico.

West Germany are also playing below their expected best and only an 87th minute goal by captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge enabled them to avoid a second successive home defeat in World Cup qualifying matches when they drew 2-2 with Czechoslovakia on Sunday.

"We don't seem capable of playing well for the whole 90 minutes," said manager Franz Beckenbauer who introduced two 19-year-olds, winger Ludwig Kogel and winger Olaf Thon to the team in a bid for their first win in six games.

Italy, the World Cup holders, slipped to their second consecutive defeat when they were beaten 1-0 in Chorzow by Poland on Saturday, but manager Enzo Bearzot remained optimistic.

He said: "We were on top for most of the game and played the better football... we have no real problems."

The problems for Paraguay came off the field in Santiago where they held Chile to a 2-2 draw to earn a 5-2 aggregate win and a place in the finals for the first time since 1958.

Striker Julio Romero was struck on the shoulder by a bottle thrown from the crowd shortly before half-time and police fired tear gas after the match to disperse rioting Chilean fans who threw missiles and set fire to their seats.

Paraguay became the 21st qualifiers for Mexico. The final three places will be filled by the winners of playoffs between Scotland and Australia, The Netherlands and Belgium and Syria and Iraq.

Scotland play the first leg against Australia in Glasgow on Wednesday, Belgium defeated a 1-0 lead a second leg game in Rotterdam on the same day, while Syria and Iraq start their second leg in Saudi Arabia on November 29 at 0-0.

The full list of qualifiers to date is — Mexico (hosts), Italy (holders), Uruguay, Hungary, Brazil, Argentina, Poland, Canada, Bulgaria, West Germany, Spain, England, Portugal, Morocco, Algeria, Soviet Union, South Korea, Denmark, Northern Ireland, France and Paraguay.

## Gritty Australia out to subdue Scotland

GLASGOW, Scotland (AP) — A team of part-time soccer players from a sports-mad nation associated more with rugby and cricket stands between the star-studded Scots and a place in next year's World Cup Finals in Mexico.

The "Socceroos" of Australia, managed by the eccentric, outspoken Frank Arok, take on Scotland's array of proven internationals Wednesday night in the first match of a two-leg playoff to decide which of them joins next summer's 24-team Finals.

Scotland, which qualified for the playoff by virtue of finishing runner-up in European Group Seven, seeks at least a two-goal advantage from the first leg in front of a sellout 60,000 crowd at Hampden Park Stadium.

The Australians, winners of the Oceania/Israel section of the qualifying competition, stage the second leg on Dec. 4.

A mixture of immigrants and local youngsters, the Australians clinched the playoff spot by going unbeaten through six matches in their qualifying group.

The team has never lost by more than two goals since Arok, an expatriate Yugoslav, took over two and half years ago.

Arok, a former Yugoslav sports journalist nicknamed the "Mad Dog" because of his aggressive

attitude to the game, is convinced Australia has a great chance of reaching the World Cup Finals for only the second time in its history.

In 1974 in West Germany, the Socceroos lost to the host nation and East Germany, and drew with Chile.

"What the hell, we've nothing to lose," Arok was quoted as saying on the eve of Wednesday's game.

"If Scotland lose, it's a colossal disaster. They're not so different. They have two arms and two legs and some of them even have heads."

"We are confident. We can be physical if we need to be and we're the best team in the world in the air, and the bravest. My men will die for me, for the team, for Australia."

Ironically, three of the Australian team are immigrant Scotsmen playing against their former countrymen. Only four of the side are Australian nationals.

"Some teams have come to play us expecting to face a bunch of kangaroos and koalas but they have under-estimated us. We are very good at stopping sides from playing fluent football," said 33-year-old Arok.

But he refuted suggestions in the British press that the Socceroos had come here with a rep-

utation for dirty play.

"We are not dirty or vicious. If we hit everything that moves, we would concede too many fouls. But we are real rough."

Arok said he was unimpressed by the formidable Scottish lineup, which includes Italian-based captain, Graeme Souness, and veteran striker Kenny Dalglish, now manager of Liverpool who will be winning his 99th cap.

"I don't believe their big stars will be ready to risk injury like my players will," Arok said. "People are talking stupidly about us getting beaten by four goals. But we have not come from the other side of the world to lay down in front of Scotland's reputation and be trampled on."

Whatever the result, Arok is planning to make life difficult for the Scots in the return leg, playing it in boiling heat on a humpy ground. "I have no conscience, at all about using all the advantages I can get," he said.

Scotland's caretaker manager, Alec Ferguson, takes a gamble by giving a first international cap to West Ham's Frank McAvennie, the leading goalscorer in the English first division, where four of the Scottish team play.

Alongside him will be Dalglish, who has played only 17 minutes of league soccer in the past month.

## MARCONI ITALIANA S.P.C. (Regional Office for the Arab Territories)

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EXPERIENCE: Previous sales activity is appreciated but not mandatory; military service accomplished as officer appreciated, if as regular signals officer better.

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### CENTRAL TENDER No. 151/85

Construction of the compulsory schools/ The Sixth Education Project.

The contractors who had been qualified previously for the Sixth Education Project and willing to participate in the following bid are requested to get bid documents from the project directorate, Ministry of Education from 16.11.1985 with the following conditions:-

1. The Sixth Education Project is partially financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the compulsory schools were divided into ten groups and this tender buildings constitute the 2nd group.
2. Description of the enounced tender:

No. 151/85 which include the construction of compulsory schools at the following sites:  
Old square area (Ma'an), Muqareeh, Qwaira.

3. Prices of the documents and tender bond as follow:

Tender No.	Price	Tender Bond
151/85	JD 250	JD 50,000

4. Last date for receiving copy of tender is 21.12.1985.
5. Last date of submission of offers is 11 O'clock 29.12.1985 at the Department of Government Tender Directorate.

Chairman of the Central Committee  
Director of the Government Tendering Directorate

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<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>CONCORD</b> Tel: 677420 <b>RAMADAN OVER THE VOLCANO</b> (Arabic) (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>RAINBOW</b> Tel: 629155 <b>DEADLY IMPACT</b> (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>AL-HUSSEIN</b> Tel: 22117 <b>MARD</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3, 5:30-8</p>	<p><b>Cine-Theatre</b> <b>Philadelpia</b> Tel: 2444, 3448 <b>THE FOUR FEATHERS</b> (Colour) Shows at: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>RAGHADAN</b> Tel: 22198 <b>MARD</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3, 5:30-8</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>OPERA</b> Tel: 678673 <b>"AMANI" UNDER RAINBOW</b> (Arabic) Performances: 2:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Abdali, behind Alia office</p>
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# LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4287/97	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3765/70	Canadian dollars
	2.6070/80	West German marks
	2.9317/27	Dutch guilders
	2.1370/80	Swiss francs
	52.64/69	Belgian francs
	7.9440/90	French francs
	1761/1762	Italian lire
	202.85/95	Japanese yen
	7.8320/70	Swedish crowns
	8.9380/8430	Norwegian crowns
	9.4160/4210	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	324.30/324.70	U.S. dollars

# LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed mixed but with a firmer bias in moderate volume. The FTSE 100 share index at 1530 GMT was up 3.9 at 1409.0.

Dealers said that the encouraging trading statements from Courtauld and Cable and Wireless offset news that 36.97 million Reuter shares were placed in the market at 312p per share. Reuters closed 7p lower at 323.

Courtauld ended 18p higher at 181 while Cable and Wireless was 6p up at 640 both after first-half results. Gold shares lacked interest. North American firms and government bonds firmed up to about half a point.

Banks ended little changed but insurances declined, with Pearl losing 40p at 1348. To mixed oils, B.P. extended Monday's gain to close 8p higher at 593.

British Home Stores ended 10p higher at 358, on continued bid speculation, while Trust House Forte was 7p up at 160 also on speculative demand. Other selective gains included Fisons, up 7p at 450 and GKN up 13p at 268.

ICI was 4p down at 697. Tate and Lyle gave up 5p at 530, while smaller falls were noted in Shell at 680 and BOC at 299.

# Arab funds increase financial backing to Third World states

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — Financial Assistance from Arab national and regional development funds and the OPEC Fund for International Development to Third World countries increased by about 50.4 per cent in the second quarter of the current year compared to the first.

According to a report by the Kuwait-based liaison secretariat for nine Arab national and development funds, six of them signed 70 agreements in the period May-August, accounting for a total of \$739.07 million.

The agreements were concluded with 46 developing countries in Africa and Asia, as well as with regional and international organisations.

The six funds are the Islamic

Development Bank, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Arab Fund for Economic Development in Africa.

Financial operations included 37 loans totalling \$424.36 million, contributing to projects in the fields of transport, telecommunications, energy, water, industry, agriculture, education, housing and health.

Other agreements included the financing of 13 foreign trade operation contracts totalling \$290.50 million.

The report also stated that 20 grants, totalling \$24.21 million

were given to finance research activities, feasibility studies and training.

According to regional distribution, Arab countries received 53.4 per cent of aid granted, followed by Asian countries (29.5 per cent), while the share of other organisations was two per cent.

From the statistics contained in the report, Algeria and Syria obtained the biggest share of financial assistance, receiving about \$174.42 million, or 44 per cent of total loans to Arab countries.

The Islamic Development Fund headed the list of donors, contributing 43.2 per cent, followed by the Saudi Fund (26 per cent) and the Kuwait Fund (14.6 per cent).

# EC agrees to give Athens \$1.5b loan

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) finance ministers agreed Monday to give Greece a 1.75 billion European Currency Unit (ECU) (\$1.5 billion) loan on condition that it adopted an economic austerity programme.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson told reporters the loan would help Greece overcome its foreign exchange problems.

In exchange, Greece will tightly control government spending and curb wage rises to "put its economic house in order," Mr. Lawson said.

Hundreds of thousands of Greek workers last week went on strike against austerity plans announced by Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on Oct. 11 in the wake of a 15 per cent devaluation of the drachma.

Diplomats said ministers agreed to the six-year loan as a gesture of support. One of them said the Greek undertaking was "as dramatic a swing in economic policy as the one performed in 1983 by the French Socialists."

A first \$875 million instalment of the loan will be paid out as soon as the cash is raised on international capital markets and the second by the end of 1986, once the EC is satisfied that Athens has met its commitments, the diplomats said.

The last country to benefit from such a rare EC loan was France, which received four billion ECUs (\$3.4 billion) in 1983 to help restore order in its balance of payments.

Athens will pay Brussels 140-150 million ECUs (\$120-\$136 million) next year to compensate for the loss of EC revenue due to a one-year delay in the introduction of value-added tax (VAT) in Greece.

Meanwhile, EC foreign ministers began a new round of negotiations Tuesday.

Diplomats said they expected tough talks before the crucial summit at the beginning of December that is due to decide whether the Community is prepared to extend and amend its founding Treaty of Rome.

# Union of Arab Banks to step up training efforts

DUBAI (R) — The Union of Arab Banks ended a two-day meeting here Monday by approving plans to step up training of young Arab bankers.

The Emirates News Agency WAM quoted Union Chairman Anwar Khalil as saying a general assembly meeting Monday attended by 100 Arab bankers had discussed plans for opening an Arab institute of banking studies in 1987.

"The union's future plans call for intensifying efforts to create cadres able to lead the Arab banking sector with modern skills," he said.

United Arab Emirates Finance Minister Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoom, who opened the session told delegates Arab Banks should coordinate more to contribute to Arab development.

"The Arab market can be integrated if all Arab efforts are interlinked. The unity of this market is a practical step to unify the Arab will as is the case with the European Common Market," WAM quoted him as saying.

The meeting agreed to open a branch of the union in Dubai and approved plans for 1986 which include symposia and training programmes in the Arab World.

# IMF discusses Egyptian request for \$1.5b credit

CAIRO (R) — International Monetary Fund (IMF) officials are having talks with Egypt which may decide whether the fund will meet Cairo's request for a \$1.5 billion standby agreement, a senior Egyptian official said Tuesday.

The IMF team was in Cairo on an exploratory mission to study whether recent economic measures by the Egyptian government were adequate, Mr. Erfan Al Shafei, under-secretary at the planning ministry, told Reuters.

"They will see if Egypt is on the right track and the standby agreement will depend on that," he said.

The IMF and the United States, Egypt's main creditors, have urged the government to make urgent economic reforms by cutting government spending and subsidies on basic goods, estimated to total \$2.4 billion in 1985-86.

The government, wary of provoking unrest, has moved cautiously, making selective price increases for subsidised goods and services like bread, petrol and electricity.

# Riyadh restricts wheat production to curb surplus

RIYADH (AP) — The Saudi Arabian government is placing lids on wheat production in a bid to curb a projected crop that could produce almost twice domestic wheat needs, the English-language newspaper Arab News reported Monday.

The Saudi government has informed the kingdom's largest private and publicly-owned wheat farming operations that it will only buy 60 per cent of the wheat they produced, it said.

The kingdom's General Organisation for Grain Silos and Flour Mills predicted a bumper crop of 1.7 million tonnes of wheat this year, the paper reported. The organisation has 900,000 tonnes of storage available for wheat, in which it already had 500,000 tonnes of wheat stored, it said.

The paper said that all producers who raise more than 2,000 tonnes, have cut to 70 per cent of their last year's harvest. But smaller farmers, who greatly outnumber the large firms, are unaffected. They only account for 30 per cent or less of the kingdom's output, it added.

# Oil minister sees no need for new OPEC pricing unit

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Kuwait's Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah said in remarks published Tuesday OPEC had no urgent need to review use of the dollar as a pricing unit.

A leading Arab group, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), suggested earlier this month that the dollar should be replaced by a basket of currencies.

Sheikh Ali dismissed the proposal as a "marginal" issue compared with "more serious challenges facing the ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)" when they gather for scheduled meeting in Geneva early next month.

"We have to solve our major problems related to pricing and production, caused mainly by free market pressures on oil prices," he told the Arabic daily Al-Jahaz.

He said 90 per cent of producers were selling oil below official OPEC prices, but it was not clear if he was referring to OPEC members only or major non-OPEC producers as well, which include the Soviet Union, Britain, Norway and Mexico.

The minister has said OPEC faces a critical time early in the new year, when demand usually starts falling ahead of the end of the northern hemisphere winter.

U.S. to test emergency oil stockpile

Meanwhile, the U.S. government is testing for the first time utilisation of its \$16.7 billion emergency oil stockpile.

The Department of Energy on Monday began accepting bids to be opened next week for the sale of 1.1 million barrels of oil from the nation's 490-million barrel strategic petroleum reserve stored in salt caverns along the Texas and Louisiana coasts.

Over the opposition of the administration of President Ronald Reagan, the test sale was demanded by Congress in June as a condition for another four-year extension of the 1975 energy policy conservation act.

The stockpile — originally targeted for one billion barrels but cut to half that amount in the face of mounting federal deficits — is the nation's primary insurance against and means for combatting a repetition of the 1973 and 1979 energy crises triggered by foreign oil supply disruptions.

The administration has contended, and the Congressional General Accounting Office somewhat agreed, that testing the system now amid an oil surplus and falling prices will not prove its workability in a real disruption, when just the opposite conditions would prevail.

Nonetheless, the administration is trying to cast the sale in a positive light, even though government watchdogs say it will cost the government between \$1.1 million and \$2.9 million, including

the net cost of replacing the oil that is sold.

"The test will help train both the department and potential buyers in the procedures," said Energy Secretary John Herrington.

At its present size, the stockpile represents a 100-day supply of all U.S. oil imports, and a two-year supply of current imports from the Gulf, where both previous disruptions occurred.

Mr. Robert Porter, an Energy Department spokesman, said any "responsible bidder" able to take at least 10,000 barrels of oil for pipeline transport of 200,000 barrels for tanker shipments is eligible to bid in the test sale.

Some 65 companies have expressed an interest in participating, and 23 of them — including several major and independent oil companies, refiners and even a farmers cooperative — attended a conference for potential bidders last month in New Orleans.

The bids will be opened Nov. 27 and the department plans to announce the successful purchasers on Dec. 9 with delivery scheduled to begin Dec. 18.

None of the oil in the test will be sold for below 90 per cent of the market price for West Texas intermediate crude oil on the New York Mercantile Exchange, adjusted for quality differences and transportation costs.

At the close of trading Friday, that price was \$30.95 per barrel. The average price that the government paid for oil placed in the reserve over the past eight years is \$29.23 per barrel, Mr. Porter said.

# U.S. intensifies pressure to include services in new round of trade talks

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is stepping up its pressure on reluctant developing nations to include service industries in a new round of talks to liberalise world trade rules, U.S. trade officials said.

But several countries, notably Brazil and India, are strongly resisting.

Washington's new drive comes as the 90 contracting nations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the world trade watchdog, prepare to meet in Geneva next Monday to lay the groundwork for the new talks.

For months, U.S. officials have used quiet diplomacy to try to persuade Third World countries to bring banking, insurance and shipping into the GATT arena as service industries swallow an increasing proportion of global trade.

But in a harsh criticism of what America sees as Third World obstinacy, U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter last week told the Senate Finance Committee that a small group of nations was blocking efforts to include services in GATT talks.

Mr. Yeutter warned that "services in particular must be in a new GATT round or we're just not going to have a new GATT round."

In addition to India and Brazil, Yugoslavia, Nigeria, Egypt and

Argentina are also said to be opposed to the inclusion of services.

GATT rules are currently limited to trade in goods.

A new GATT round is a key element of President Reagan's effort to reduce the growing U.S. trade deficit, expected to hit \$150 billion this year, blamed for costing millions of U.S. jobs and thousands of closed factories.

U.S. officials say Third World nations are worried that if trade in services is liberalised and opened to foreign firms, giant businesses in the developed countries will step in and put their own infant service industries out of business.

But Mr. Yeutter has said that if there is no new round of GATT talks, Washington will convene other more limited talks to bring services into world trade agreements.

The talks could include as many of the 90 GATT countries as chose to participate, or they could be based on bilateral talks with regional economic blocs like the European Community and the Association of South East Asian Nations.

Mr. Yeutter said: "There will be some unhappy discussions in Geneva" when GATT members meet next Monday for their preliminary discussions, designed to set the stage for a full round of

talks to start some time next year.

The issue of services is highly contentious, he said, adding that "a group of less developed nations led by Brazil and India has been completely intransigent on the issue of service."

Mr. Yeutter said those nations wanted to trade off the inclusion of services against benefits for their goods. "And that is just completely unacceptable. We're not about to negotiate on that basis."

Another official, who asked not to be identified, said a number of developing countries saw a national airline, national bank and now a national computer company as signs of maturity. They felt that GATT negotiations on services would wipe out these fledgling businesses.

He added: "A lot of this goes back to colonial concerns of Indians about Barclays (the big London-based international bank) being the only bank in India."

The official said: "I think that is being overly emotional and really a knee-jerk reaction."

He said that, for instance, many Asian nations like South Korea wanted to include services in GATT. "That is where they see their future growth."

# YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Your best means for getting ahead today is to charm all with whom you come in contact and to overcome the temptation to feel you are not getting the right deal from others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't worry over some anxiety that you can do nothing about, otherwise you get very little else done that is constructive.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't air your personal anxieties to friends who are hardly in the mood to listen to them today.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be painstaking in handling your duties, but don't expect everything to go very smoothly for you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You do not want to make some change that would be detrimental to your progress, so do something about it.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Postpone that discussion with the one you love until you have all of your facts straight. Don't get involved in a business venture.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Not a good day to take a partner to task for something you feel is not being handled properly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't make any changes in your environment even though you are tempted to do so; you may be upsetting an already good set-up.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may find it difficult to have the good time you had planned, so keep busy at constructive activities.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get something pleasant going at home to offset conditions you do not like there.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Control your temper no matter what may arise today which could be disturbing to you. Be most careful if you take a trip.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan how to keep your property up without incurring added expenses. Not a good day to take risks, especially involving money.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try not to be too demanding with those who are important in your life today. Not a good day or evening for social gatherings. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be born with many advantages that others will not have, but this won't last too many years, so be sure to give a good education in business so that your progeny will be able to make a success of life. One who will be highly sensitive to others.

# THE Daily Crossword by Stephen L. Mangels

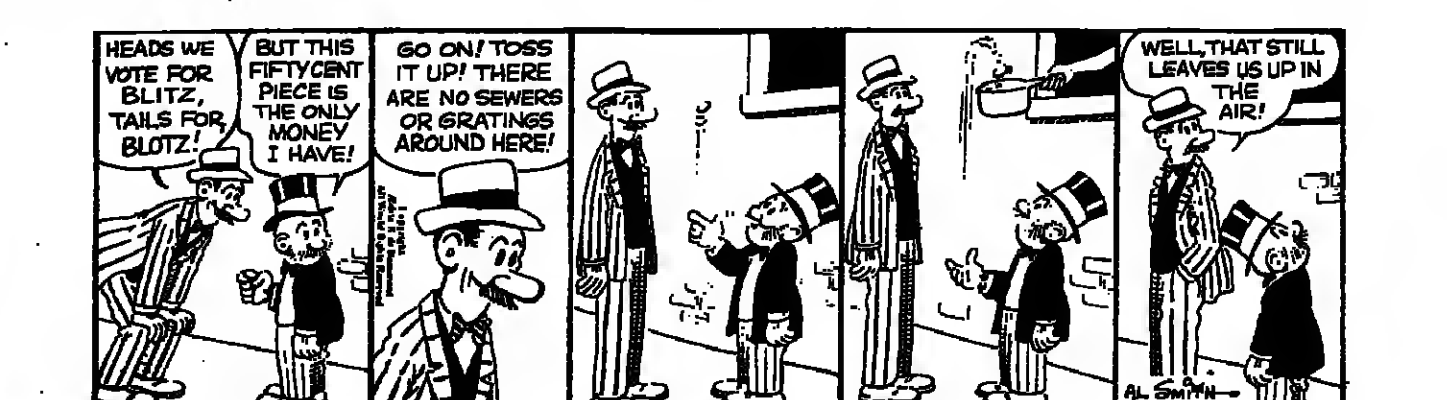
ACROSS	DOWN
1 Easy get	11 Liberate
5 Electrical unit	12 Matt Negro
10 Egyptian for	13 "Porgy and"
14 Flat plinth	14 Tempo
15 Isolated	15 Miles
16 Axis end	16 Charles' dog
17 Whistful song	17 Wood word
20 Comp. pt.	20 Cadmus'
21 Roman coin	21 daughter
22 Rich soil	22 Ananias
23 "my broth"	23 Ragout
24 "a leaper?"	24 insect comb.
25 Hill hard	25 form
26 Whistful song	26 Spirit
33 Gun sound	27 Cupolas
34 Rooster	28 Rent contract
35 Remnant	29 Items
36 Voice	30 Taro root
37 Stopwatch	31 Primitive
38 Domestic	32 Primitive
39 Love: Lat.	33 N.M. art
40 Dromedary	34 center
41 Concerning	35 Marhandle
42 Whistful song	36 Board game
	37 Mite
	38 Nuts
	39 Gaur
	40 Ski lift

41 Liberate	49 "I cannot tell"	54 Sonny's ex
42 Matt Negro	50 Unutilized	55 Barrister
43 "Porgy and"	51 Alchemist	56 Pig
44 Tempo	52 Son of Noah	57 "prose"
45 Miles	53 Melting	58 "body meets"
46 Charles' dog		
47 Wood word		
48 Cadmus'		
49 daughter		
50 Ananias		
51 Ragout		
52 insect comb.		
53 form		
54 Spirit		
55 Cupolas		
56 Rent contract		
57 Items		
58 Taro root		
59 Primitive		
60 N.M. art		
61 center		
62 Marhandle		
63 Board game		
64 Mite		
65 Nuts		
66 Gaur		
67 Ski lift		

# Peanuts



# Mutt 'n' Jeff



# Andy Capp



**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAWGO  
GORPY  
UNBOCE  
ZARWID

WHAT BOYS DO WHEN THEY GROW UP.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: QUIRE GUMBO LAYOFF CROUCH  
Answer: Did the X-rated movie make any money? — "BARELY"



## Aid focuses on survivors of Colombian volcano

**BOGOTA (R)** — A massive operation began Tuesday to help thousands rescued from Colombia's volcano disaster to rebuild their lives, as hopes faded of finding any more survivors of the avalanche which killed 22,000 people.

The government campaign is aimed at reuniting thousands of separated families and helping 50,000 people who lost their homes when the Nevado Del Ruiz volcano buried the town of Armero in a sea of mud.

"We will help the 4,500 injured survivors who have been or still are in our emergency centres find their relatives," Jaime Benites Tobon, head of the National Family Welfare Institute, told Reuters.

The three-week campaign will also help the homeless start again by finding new homes or assisting them to reestablish their lives in the mud-covered valleys under the volcano.

The National Emergency Committee will coordinate aid using the millions of dollars which have poured in from abroad, including \$2 million from the Red Cross.

In Armero Tuesday rescue teams scrambled against all hope to find last survivors among thousands of rotting bodies and animal carcasses in the stinking, poisoned lake of mud.

"The health situation is very, very bad," Mr. Benites Tobon said. Rescue workers and survivors who remained "could all contract and spread typhoid, malaria and yellow fever, or catch gangrene," he added.

The discovery of a trapped lorry driver, Aurelio Forero, tired but

unhurt Monday sparked a new intense search for survivors.

One hour of silence was ordered and all road and air traffic — including rescue flights by helicopters — banned as teams on foot combed the area, listening intently for survivors' cries.

Health officials said Armero must be fumigated and the bodies buried to contain the health hazards, compounded by flooding and the 33-degree Celsius (91 Fahrenheit) heat.

But the government, stung by an outcry against plans to call off rescue efforts, said the search would continue until all hope was lost.

In a period of three days of national mourning declared for the dead, Colombians were heartened by a wave of solidarity and sympathy.

Tons of clothes, equipment and food were collected, and thousands left their jobs to work as volunteers in the rescue effort.

But police said looting had increased in Armero and other deserted towns, adding that troops had been ordered to shoot looters on sight.

In a rare piece of good news, the National Coffee Growers' Federation said output and exports of coffee from Colombia, the world's second-biggest producer, were not affected by the disaster.

The month has otherwise been

"black November" for Colombia.

The volcano tragedy followed little over a week after nearly 100 people were killed in a battle between security forces and leftist guerrillas who occupied the Justice Palace in Bogota.

Colombian police said Monday five people had been killed in the north west of the country when 150 guerrillas, including members of the same group which occupied the Justice Palace, fought a six-hour battle with 35 policemen.

### Julio Iglesias in Colombia

Spanish singer Julio Iglesias arrived in Bogota Monday to raise funds for victims of Colombia's volcano avalanche and said the disaster was represented for him by a 13-year-old girl who died despite desperate efforts to save her.

"The symbol of the tragedy for me is the girl who fought so hard for three days to survive," the internationally popular crooner told reporters.

Omayra Sanchez died on Saturday in Armero, the central Colombian town of 25,000 people wiped out by the landslide, after rescue workers had tried for two days to free her.

Her fight against death, chronicled by newspapers and television, put one person's face on the deaths of 22,000.

"Life brings many things," Iglesias said. "Because one lives, one can understand and be moved by a smile like hers and her bravery in the face of slow death."

## Greece to charge policeman for killing protester

**ATHENS (AP)** — The government said Tuesday it would charge a policeman with intentional homicide after the shooting of a young demonstrator touched off street violence in major cities.

At least 58 people, including 20 policemen, were injured in the violent demonstrations in Athens.

The government said that policeman Athanasios Melistas, 27, would be charged with intentional homicide of the youth, who was shot allegedly after hurling a firebomb at a police bus.

The shooting Monday occurred shortly after a peaceful march by more than 100,000 people marking the 12th anniversary of a student uprising at Athens Polytechnic against the former military dictatorship then in power.

Police said that about 200 youths, some of them self-proclaimed anarchists, occupied the downtown Athens Polytechnic on Tuesday, but peaceful attempts to evict them had failed.

The occupiers set up a radio station in the polytechnic and demanded that special armoured police units leave the university area.

Rioting swept through many of Greece's major cities in the north and south as students and self-proclaimed anarchists went on a rampage of window-smashing and firebombing in reaction to the killing.

The rioting also created an open split between the ruling Socialist government and the Communists. The government charged that Communist youths were behind the rioting.

Students and self-proclaimed anarchists threw firebombs at banks and stores in Athens, Salonica, Xanthi and Patras in southern Greece. The interior minister and his deputy tendered their resignations, but Premier Andreas Papandreu refused to accept them.

Police called it the worst rioting in years in the capital, and said at least 70 people were arrested. It presented Mr. Papandreu with the worst domestic problem since his Socialist government came to power in October 1981.

Mr. Papandreu described the killing as "appalling," and ordered an inquiry so "appropriate exemplary sanctions may be imposed not only against the instigator but also against any persons who might be found to be relatively responsible."

The national police chief and two other ranking officers were suspended.

New Democracy, a conservative party that is the main political opposition, said in a statement that Mr. Papandreu "is trying to conceal the serious political responsibilities for the situation... Athens has turned into a battleground. It is in a state of anarchy and no one knows the extent of the upheaval or where it might lead."

Rioting that began after police shot Michaelis Kaltefleiter, 15, in the head. The violence spread from Athens north to Salonica, Greece's second largest city, and to Democratic University of Thrace at Xanthi in north eastern Greece.

Many rioters in Athens covered their faces with masks or handkerchiefs as they raved through the streets, breaking windows, hurling bombs and setting cars ablaze. About 1,000 young people occupied the Athens Polytechnic near the centre of the capital to protest the killing.

The diplomatic sources also said Afghanistan had been quiet in recent days with just scattered fighting between guerrillas and Communist forces, and that Soviet troops had launched only minor attacks against the insurgents.

The Soviet general was assigned as a senior adviser to the Afghan Air Force at the air base at Bagram, the sources said. He was flying to the western city of Kandahar when his plane was hit and went down, they said.

Soviet ground forces searching for the missing officer found his parachute but there was no sign of him, the sources said, indicating he had been captured by the guerrillas.

The information came from a diplomatic source in the Afghan capital of Kabul who has proved highly reliable in the past on air force matters, the sources said. But the sources said they would provide no further information.

Western journalists are banned from inside the country can rarely be checked or confirmed. The guerrillas are fighting the government.

Afghanistan has largely been quiet recently except for reports of continued heavy fighting in and around the western city of Herat. The Western sources said. Soviet forces had conducted massive house-to-house searches in the city for guerrillas and, imposed a total curfew on the city on Nov. 11 and 12, they said.

## Pravda: Way for peace open at summit

**MOSCOW (R)** — Pravda said the way was open at Tuesday's Geneva summit for justifying the hopes of the world's people — peace, security and a happy life for themselves and their children.

In a report from Geneva, the Communist Party daily said the Soviet team had brought to the summit profound and realistic disarmament proposals.

"Through a sensible compromise, they could become an important step on the road to removing the threat of nuclear apocalypse from humanity," it said.

The article advised the U.S. side to ignore Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, whose tough pre-summit letter to Mr. Reagan on arms control it associated with "extreme reaction," and to listen instead to the voices of millions.

"People on our planet want one thing: Peace and security, a tranquil and happy life for themselves and for their children," it said.

"It is time to justify their hopes. The possibilities for this are there in Geneva and it is that road that the Soviet Union is proposing," Pravda said.

Pravda, however, keeping up a barrage of anti-U.S. attacks in the Soviet media during the run-up to the summit, said certain groups in the United States would do anything to prevent an agreement which might stop the arms race.

"In that sense the 'Weinberger letter' is the mine with which extreme reaction in the United States would like to torpedo the Geneva summit," it said.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's arrival in Geneva was given detailed television coverage Monday night with the official media playing down the formality and distance usually surrounding

Soviet dignitaries.

The main news programme showed him giving an off-the-cuff address to a group of Soviet diplomats outside the mission in Geneva, grinning at his wife Raisa and quipping: "I'm going through my training session for tomorrow's talks."

He was also shown arm in arm with his wife leaving the official Aeroflot plane.

As the summit between the U.S. and Soviet leaders opened, American officials said there is a great sense of drama and uncertainty and some privately expected a surprise or two before the meetings are over.

"I was there in '74, and it was nothing like this," said one senior administration official, referring to President Gerald Ford's meeting in Vladivostok with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Although that summit produced an agreement in principle that led eventually to the signing of the SALT II treaty nearly five years later, observers said participants knew from the beginning what to expect at the end.

Most other postwar meetings of the leaders of the superpowers have been held with the outcome determined well in advance, little left to chance and the agreements all but signed and sealed. In fact, that was the kind of summit U.S. President Ronald Reagan insisted upon during his first term.

It is not what he is getting at Geneva.

"This one's exciting," said the official who took part in the 1974 talks, speaking only on the understanding he would not be identified. "They're really going in there not knowing what will come out."

Indeed, some officials believe

Mr. Gorbachev may be carrying a new proposal for arms reductions. And although one predicted it would be "hooked" to an unacceptable proposal to abolish Mr. Reagan's "star wars" plan, he acknowledged there were few clues to what a new offer might contain.

Officially, U.S. spokesmen have grown increasingly cautious in their public statements as the meeting date approached, largely to avoid raising false expectations that could contribute to a sense of failure if no tangible agreements emerge.

And although no one predicts a genuine breakthrough or outright collapse, there doesn't appear to be a consensus within the American delegation on what lesser accords may be produced or what the leaders may say at their parting on Thursday.

With the president's extraordinary popularity at home and his longstanding image as a hard-line anti-Communist, aides say they see few risks for Mr. Reagan, whatever the outcome may be.

One said any attempt by Mr. Gorbachev to embarrass his American adversary is not anticipated, but he expressed confidence that if the Soviets tried something like that it would backfire.

Some language has been drafted for Mr. Reagan, and perhaps for Mr. Gorbachev as well, but one official said he expected Mr. Reagan's closing statement to be torn up and rewritten at least once during the talks.

As the Americans arrived in Geneva, they were thrown off balance by the leak of Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's letter to President Reagan urging him not to deal with Mr. Gorbachev on key arms control issues.

## Amnesty accuses Pakistan of torture

**LONDON (AP)** — Amnesty International on Wednesday accused Pakistan of torturing and denying fair trials to political prisoners tried by special military courts.

The London-based human rights organisation said that as of September, more than 130 prisoners were serving sentences of between seven and 42 years after special military courts convicted them of political offenses or politically motivated criminal offenses.

Most of those concerned are civilians. At least 38 others were waiting for a verdict to be announced. Amnesty International, which holds the Nobel Peace Prize, said that military courts regularly use evidence confessions extracted by torture.

It said prisoners are hung upside down and beaten, given electric shocks, strapped to blocks of ice, deprived of food and sleep for two or three days, and burned with cigarettes. Many prisoners are held in fetters and chains, it said. The allegations were contained

in a 56-page report titled "The Trial And Treatment Of Political Prisoners Convicted By Special Military Courts in Pakistan."

The bulk of the report is a memorandum that Amnesty International sent to the Pakistani government in June. The report said the government made no reply to the memorandum.

The report called on Pakistan to abolish special military courts, give new trials to those convicted by special military courts, and abolish torture and fetters. Amnesty International also called on Pakistan to stop imposing sentences of flogging, amputation and death.

The special military courts were established after martial law was imposed on July 5, 1977. Pakistani President Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said in September martial law would be lifted Jan. 1986.

Amnesty International said it feared that those convicted by the special military courts would have no legal redress even after martial law is lifted.

## Supreme court stops Aquino case verdict

**MANILA (R)** — The Philippine supreme court Tuesday postponed delivery of the verdict in the Benigno Aquino murder case — the second blow in two days to accused military chief Fabian Ver.

Gen. Ver, a kinsman and confidant of Mr. Marcos, has been on leave during his trial with 25 others over the 1983 Manila airport murder of the opposition leader.

President Ferdinand Marcos has vowed to bring him back as military chief if acquitted. But on Monday Mr. Marcos hinted Gen. Ver might not be reinstated.

The supreme court voted 9-2 in favour of a restraining order on the verdict until it has considered a petition by 30 lawyers and others claiming a mistrial.

The trial court verdict was scheduled for Wednesday.

established tradition of seniority should not be broken.

The United States has been pressing Mr. Marcos to sack Gen. Ver, who is certain to be acquitted and is seen as an obstacle to introducing military reforms needed to fight a growing Communist insurgency.

U.S. officials believe the general is mainly responsible for promotions on the basis of "loyalty" rather than merit.

A palace statement said Gen. Ver was invited to a conference Monday on reorganising the Philippine military and asked if he would continue serving if not reinstated.

The statement quoted Gen. Ver as saying: "I am willing to put down in writing that I will serve even in a consultant's capacity in the reorganisation plan."

## 2 U.S. agents suspended in Soviet seaman case

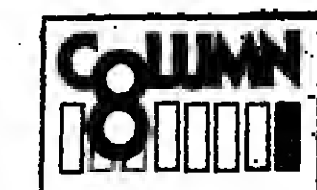
**WASHINGTON (R)** — Two U.S. Border Patrol agents who forcibly returned a Soviet seaman to his ship last month have been demoted and suspended without pay as part of a range of disciplinary actions, the Justice Department has said.

The seaman, 22-year-old Miroslav Medvid, was taken back to his ship kicking and screaming after twice jumping from a Soviet grain freighter into the Mississippi River near New Orleans, in an apparent attempt to defect.

Justice Department spokesman Patrick Korten, in announcing the proposed punishments, said one agent would be suspended for 90 days while the other would be suspended for 45 days. He said their government rank would be reduced, resulting in a pay cut of \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Korten said the two agents, who were not identified, would be required to take two weeks of "retraining" and would be reassigned elsewhere.

Alan Nelson, head of the department's Immigration and Naturalisation Service, acknowledged



## Vietnam refugee wins \$2m in lottery

**LOS ANGELES (R)** — An impoverished Vietnamese refugee who fled his country by boat in 1979 won \$2 million on a California State Lottery ticket he bought with unemployment pay.

"I am poor, so I will give some of my winnings to an organisation that helps the poor," Hai Vo, 25, said through an interpreter. A San Francisco resident, Vo is married and has three children. Vo said he left his village of Phan Phiet, in the central highlands of Vietnam, with 25 others, leaving behind his parents, four brothers and a sister.

"We bought a 10-metre boat, and we sailed away at three o'clock one morning to escape detention," he said. "I will now try to bring my parents and my brothers and sister to the United States, a country I love," he said.

## Indian MPs protest over plastic money

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Politicians protested in India's parliament Tuesday over a national shortage of coins by showing handfuls of plastic tokens used by shopkeepers in place of small change.

The tokens — as well as sweets — are also commonly offered to customers by bus services and dairies in the Indian capital. Finance Minister V.P. Singh told parliament's Upper House India planned to import two billion coins and step up local mint production to ease the shortage.

## Bolshoi Ballet, Beach Boys are part of summit

**GENEVA (R)** — Amid the near-intractable problems of arms control and U.S.-Soviet disputes around the world, the Bolshoi Ballet and the Beach Boys rock group are also part of this week's summit.

President Reagan mentioned the two performing groups in his last television address before travelling to Geneva to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. In that speech, he called for expanded contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union. A new cultural agreement under which the famed Bolshoi could once again tour the United States and the Beach Boys go to the Soviet Union is one of several bilateral accords expected to emerge from the summit.

## Homeless woman kills chief of currency firm

**NEW YORK (R)** — A homeless woman murdered a leading foreign exchange dealer and his receptionist at their desks in the Wall Street business district because she thought he swindled her out of a fortune, police said. Police said Lois Lang, 44, shot Nicholas Deak, 80, who built up a financial empire that went into bankruptcy last year, and his receptionist Frances Lauder, 53, after claiming that she was a part-owner of his company and was owed money.

Lang, who used a 0.38 gun hidden in a bag from a loaf of bread to shoot Deak in the heart and Lauder in the head, was charged with two murders and was undergoing a psychiatric examination, police said. Deak's best-known company was Deak-Perera Foreign Exchange Dealers. "She felt she had been done some injustice by the company," a police spokesman said. Police said Lang, described as homeless and mentally deranged, had been ejected from Deak's Wall Street office earlier in the day and then returned with the gun.

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## Cigarette firm sued for causing cancer to smokers

**LOS ANGELES** — American tobacco companies could face lawsuits of billions of dollars a year if a California court decides that the death of a man from lung cancer was caused by smoking cigarettes.

A suit brought against the R.J. Reynolds company on behalf of John Galbraith, a Santa Barbara insurance executive who died aged 69 after smoking 60 cigarettes a day 51 years, is likely to succeed, say legal experts. If it does, "the floodgates would be opened," according to Arthur Miller, a Harvard University specialist on the adverse effects of consumer products. "Then we

would have alcohol cases, and even lawsuits arguing that deaths were caused by fatty foods and diet soda," he said.

Galbraith began the suit before he died in 1982, claiming there were chemical constituents in cigarettes that made it impossible for him to give up. As he was dying from chronic heart and lung disease, he would turn off the oxygen and light a cigarette.

Galbraith's attorney, the larger-than-life Melvin Belli, says the tobacco companies have known for years that their product could be addictive and have failed to warn the consumers. Sunday Times.

## Soviet general reportedly shot down in Afghanistan

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP)** — A plane piloted by a Soviet Air Force general was reportedly shot down in Afghanistan earlier this month by Islamic guerrillas, who may have captured him. Western sources said Tuesday.

The Western diplomatic sources, speaking on condition they not be identified further, said information from Afghanistan indicated the unidentified general was shot down on Nov. 11 somewhere in the west of the country.

The general was flying in a one-man MIG-21 jet fighter, they said.

The diplomatic sources also said Afghanistan had been quiet in recent days with just scattered fighting between guerrillas and Communist forces, and that Soviet troops had launched only minor attacks against the insurgents.

The Soviet general was assigned as a senior adviser to the Afghan Air Force at the air base at Bagram, the sources said. He was flying to the western city of Kandahar when his plane was hit and went down, they said.

Soviet ground forces searching for the missing officer found his parachute but there was no sign of him, the sources said, indicating he had been captured by the guerrillas.

The information came from a diplomatic source in the Afghan capital of Kabul who has proved highly reliable in the past on air force matters, the sources said. But the sources said they would provide no further information.

Western journalists are banned from inside the country can rarely be checked or confirmed. The guerrillas are fighting the government.

Afghanistan has largely been quiet recently except for reports of continued heavy fighting in and around the western city of Herat. The Western sources said. Soviet forces had conducted massive house-to-house searches in the city for guerrillas and, imposed a total curfew on the city on Nov. 11 and 12, they said.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OWEN SEARAT  
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#### THE TALE OF THE FIVE HEARTS

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for the Five Hearts column. It has been a long time coming, but we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

East-West vulnerable. North deals. NORTH ♠ 1087643 ♥ A104 ♣ KQ6 ♦ 7

WEST ♠ A ♥ KQ2 ♦ KJ98762 ♣ Q83 ♥ A104 ♣ KQ6 ♦ 7

SOUTH ♠ J95 ♥ 9 ♦ 9 ♣ QJ1098653

The bidding: North East South West Pass Pass 3♥ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♣. The Five of Hearts was strutting around as if he were top of the heap. No one begrudged him that, for the incident in which he was involved was, to say the least, highly unusual. After all, how often can a singleton five of hearts win the first trump lead, especially when he is the fourth player to the trick?

"First, let me set the scene," related the Five of Hearts. "It was in a late round of the Vanderbilt Team Championship. I was held by

a psychic bidder of renown, and our opponents were one of the world's great pairs.

"When North and East both passed, my owner decided that the hand belonged to the opponents so, naturally, he felt it was incumbent on him to open the bidding. His choice was three hearts!"

"All this time West had been contemplating his collection of goodies and deciding how he planned to bid the hand. Suddenly he found that not only did he have to act at the three-level, but his seven-card suit had been stolen by the preemptor!

Since he had no idea what to bid, he elected to pass after much thought. Eved had East wanted to bid, his partner's hesitation barred him, and three hearts became the final contract."

"West chose to lead the two of trumps. Declarer played low from dummy and East, who did not have an inkling about what was going on, also played low — he wanted to preserve his queue of trumps to overruff dummy should declarer try to ruff a club. So I won the first trick!"

"East did score his overruff, but our side made three tricks — in addition to me, declarer made the ace of trumps and a diamond for 300. In the other room, our side reached five hearts on the East-West cards, were doubled and made an over-trick for a gain of 13 International Match Points. Incidentally, that contract could have been defeated had North led the ace of hearts and, another, but would you have found that defense?"

لکھنؤ، 20 نومبر